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ASIAN LABOR UNIONS ARE SMALL BUT INFLUENTIAL

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Apr 83 p 19

[Article by Adlai J. Amor]

[Text]

ASIAN labour unions still have a long way to go in expanding its membership to cover the workers of the region. According to a Depthnews Asia survey, the bulk of the region's labour force still has to join a union.

Although unionism was introduced in the region as early as in the 1920s, it did not register substantial growth until 50 years later. The growth of labour unions was largely due to the growing industrialisation of Asia.

One of the most impressive growths in unionism has been registered by Thailand. With only 9 unions in 1972, the country now has 373 unions. Thai unions, however, have only 203,000 members or one per cent of the total workforce.

The survey — which covered India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Burma, Nepal and Indonesia — shows that the largest unions in Asia

can be found in India:

In the Philippines and Burma, only one in every 10 labourers is a union member. Before the government declared martial law in 1982, about seven out of every 10 Bangladeshi workers were union members.

Truce

Although Asian labour unions still have a long way to go, they have grown to such extent that governments can no longer ignore them. While some Asian labour unions have managed to remain independent, the bulk of the region's unions have accepted an uneasy truce with, if not outright control by, their governments.

The relations between unions and governments vary from the very independent outlook of the Malaysian Trade Union Congress (MTUC) to the meek, government-controlled Burmese Workers Organisation.

In Malaysia, reports Depthnews correspondent Li Shui-hua, labour

relations — which had been frosty and based on mutual distrust — seem about to improve. Recently, the MTUC declared that the "era of confrontation was over." It has offered to promote better ties with the government.

The change of heart is apparently due to what the MTUC regards as a move towards more liberal policies by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad.

The situation in nearby Indonesia is different. Organised labour is under the control of the Federasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (All Indonesia Labour Federation). The union, which is different from the previous politically-oriented unions, is the only labour body recognised by the government.

The desire of many Asian governments to control labour unions is understandable. Historically, labour unions have played key roles in the liberation of Asian coun-

tries from their colonial masters.

In more recent times, they have played crucial roles in changes in government throughout the region. This largely stems from their very strong political orientation.

The 300,000-member Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC), for example, played a crucial role in harnessing the ballots of the Tamil-speaking plantation workers for incumbent President Julius Jayewardene. The CWC president, S. Thondaman, is also now a high-ranking government official.

Arrest

Other labour leaders, however, have not been so lucky. Late last year, the socialist-leaning Philippine labour leaders Felixberto Olalia and Bonifacio Tupaz were arrested for subversion.

Mr Olalia is head of the 500,000-member Kilusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement) while

Mr Tupaz heads the Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services. Mr Tupaz's union is affiliated with the Soviet-backed World Federation of Trade Unions.

But what governments and private enterprises fear most are the strikes initiated by labour unions, often resulting in major economic losses. Sri Lanka, with 1,180 labour unions, had 308 strikes in 1981.

The strikes involved 216,000 of the slightly over a million labour union members. This resulted in losses of 465,026 working days.

The biggest strike so far in Asia is in Bombay, India which has been going on since early 1982. Observers say that the strike leader, Dr Datta Samant and his independent union, Maharashtra Girni Kamdar Union, could demolish the monopoly of other trade unions in the country.

Sixty textile mills unions have gone on strike since Jan. 2, 1982

and some 58.5 working days have been lost. Already, some 250,000 workers are involved and losses have exceeded the US\$100 million mark.

But what has been bad for Bombay's textile mills has been good for the other textile mills in the country. It has, in effect, arrested the recession in the textile industry.

Decline

Several Asian governments, with the encouragement of the International Labour Organisation, have encouraged labour unions to sit down at the bargaining table and map out individual collective bargaining agreements. Strikes would then become the last resort.

Collective bargaining has proven quite effective in the Philippines, despite the fact that there were 155 strikes in 1982. Last year's strikes involved nearly 54,000

workers.

But this is 40 per cent less than the number of strikes the previous years. The decline was attributed to effective mediation methods and growing understanding of the difficulties companies are facing.

The number of strikes for 1983, however, is expected to increase, according to the Philippine Ministry of Labour and Employment. Sources say that it may be the result of the rampant underpayment or non-payment of cash benefits due to the workers.

The same upward trend is predicted by Depthnews' Prakash Chandra for India. He reports that the working days lost due to strikes in 1982 have already exceeded the previous record of 43 million working days in 1979.

While more strikes are predicted for the Philippines and India in 1983, reports from other countries indicate that there may be less strikes in the

region for 1983.

The trend towards more strikes in Thailand reached its peak in 1973-74. Since then, it has lowered considerably due to a greater understanding of the unions of Thai labour laws as well as greater acceptance of collective bargaining agreements.

A downtrend is also noticeable in Malaysia where the number of man hours lost in the first seven months of 1982 was 18.6 per cent lower than that of the same period in 1981. Some 1,300 workers were involved in 14 strikes from January to July 1982, compared with 2,800 workers in nine strikes for the same period in 1981.

Asian labour union leaders, however, interpret this downtrend in strikes as a general weakening of the labour sector.

"We may have to fight harder for our future survival," says one Indian leader. — Depthnews Asia.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE NAMES COMBE AS MAN IN SOVIET ENVOY CASE

BK111250 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 11 May 83

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The new Australian Labor government has just named a prominent member of the Labor Party of having been compromised by a relationship with an expelled Soviet diplomat alleged to have been a KGB agent. The prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, told the Federal Parliament that the relationship had given rise to serious security concerns. Mr Hawke's announcement caused uproar on both sides of Parliament. For the details, here is John Lombard:

A story in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD this week was the origin of the sensational revelation by Mr Hawke. The story claimed that Australia's domestic spy agency--the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, known as ASIO--had informed the government that a senior Labor man was a potential security risk and a friend of the expelled Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov.

The newspaper said ASIO had kept a close watch on the activities of the Labor man, particularly over the past 6 months, but no name was mentioned. The next step was an announcement by Mr Hawke that he had banned official contact between members of his government and a prominent Canberra lobbyist, Mr David Combe. Mr Hawke did not give any reason for the ban, but everybody noted that Mr Combe is a former national secretary of the Australian Labor Party. The opposition coalition followed up the story in Parliament by challenging Mr Hawke to name the senior Labor man referred to in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD story. Just before a dinner break, Mr Hawke went into the House of Representatives and revealed that the reason why he had issued a ban on official contact with Mr Combe was because of Mr Combe's relationship with the expelled Valeriy Ivanov.

He said Mr Combe either had been or appeared to have been compromised by Mr Ivanov to the extent where it was no longer appropriate for government ministers to deal with him. He added that the government believed Mr Combe had committed no criminal offense and there was absolutely no foundation for any allegation that he was a Soviet spy.

Mr Combe has not made any comment about the allegation but the federal opposition leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, said that Mr Hawke's statement had meant that

Mr Combe's civil liberties had been trampled on. Mr Hawke's statement came after several hours of talks involving Mr Combe, the attorney general, Senator Gareth Evans; and the director general of ASIO, Mr (Harvey Burnett). The prime minister said Mr Combe had given a detailed account of his past activities with the Soviet Embassy and he had accepted and understood the government's decision.

The news had come as a bombshell. Mr Combe is widely respected in the Labor Party for the 8 years he spent as the party's national secretary up to August 1981. His time as the party's top organizer was through Labor's best and worst years. In 1973, when he became national secretary, the Whitlam Labor government had just taken office. But Mr Combe also saw the sacking of the Whitlam government in 1975, and as national secretary, played the key role in the election campaigns of 1975, 1977 and 1980--all of which were won by Labor's opponent.

When Mr Combe stepped down in 1981, he established himself as a Canberra lobbyist; a major client was a non-Labor Northern Territory government. (?Hours) before Mr Hawke made a shock announcement to Parliament, the chief minister for the Northern Territory, Mr Paul Everingham, said that his government intended to keep Mr Combe on as its Canberra consultant.

CSO: 4200/572

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO SOVIET SPY CASE--The federal government is to hold a judicial inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the recent expulsion of a Soviet diplomat and the diplomat's relations with Mr David Combe, former national secretary of the Labor Party. The terms of reference of the inquiry and the name of the judge will be given next week. The announcement follows yesterday's disclosure by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, that Labor government ministers had been directed not to have any dealings with Mr Combe because of his relations with Mr Ivanov, the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy. Mr Ivanov was expelled late last month allegedly for spying. Since Mr Hawke's announcement, some Labor backbenchers had expressed concern over the government's handling of the issue, saying Mr Hawke had not given sufficient detail to support the ban. [Text] [BK120328 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 12 May 83]

PARLIAMENT DEBATE ON 'COMBE AFFAIR'--As debate continues in federal parliament over what has become known as the Combe Affair, the man at the center of the argument, David Combe, has remained silent. Mr Combe, the former national secretary of the Labor Party, has been banned from lobbying Labor ministers because of his relationship with the expelled Soviet diplomat, Mr Ivanov. A group of backbenchers, concerned at the government's handling of the affair, had invited Mr Combe to lunch at parliament today so that they could hear his account on the matter, but that has been postponed. In parliament today, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the leader of the opposition, Mr Peacock, each made personal explanations about their part in bringing Mr Combe's name into the affair, and the leader of the National Party, Mr Anthony, has called for a judicial enquiry into the relationship between Mr Combe and Mr Ivanov, who was expelled for allegedly trying to recruit spies. [Text] [BK129228 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0200 GMT 12 May 83]

PATROL BOAT TO INDONESIA--Australia has given Indonesia its fourth attack-class patrol boat under the defense cooperation program between the two countries. The Indonesian defense and naval attache in Australia, Colonel (Situmeang), took delivery of the boat at a short ceremony in Darwin. The patrol boat is being given to the Indonesian Navy to increase Indonesia's coast surveillance capability. The boat will join three other attack-class patrol boats already given to Indonesia. [Text] [BK091755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 May 83]

AGREEMENT ON TIMBER DUMPING--The Australian and New Zealand governments have reached agreement on the alleged dumping of softwood timber from New Zealand. Australia's minister for industry and commerce, Senator Button, said he had suspended enquiries into the alleged dumping by New Zealand. He said he had accepted an undertaking from the New Zealand timber industry that its exports would not fall below normal values. He had also been told by the New Zealand Government that export controls were being introduced. [Text] [BK091755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 May 83]

SURVEY ON KOLOK RIVER--An agreement between Australia, Malaysia and Thailand, has been signed under which Australia will undertake an economic survey of the flood-prone Kolok River Basin between Thailand and Malaysia. The survey will cost \$5 million, half of which will be provided by Australia as foreign aid with the other half being shared equally by the two neighbors. The agreement was signed in the Thai border town of Kolok by the Thai and Malaysian agriculture ministers and the Australian heads of missions in the two countries. The study will make recommendations on flood control and the harnessing of the Kolok River for agriculture and industrial use. [Excerpts] [BK091755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 83]

PHASING OUT FIXED WING AIRCRAFT--The navy's fleet air arm has been told that its days of flying fixed wing aircraft are over. The chief of the naval staff, Vice Admiral David Leach, indicated that only helicopter operations had a future in the Royal Australian Navy. Admiral Leach gave details of the phasing out of the fixed wing aircraft in an address to personnel at the base, (HMAS Albatross), on the New South Wales, South Coast. The admiral said six Skyhawks would be taken out of service by the end of June while four Skyhawks would be retained for a year for target towing. The navy's Macchi jet trainers would go to the air force by 30 June and its HS-748 aircraft would transfer to the air force in 1 year. Nineteen tracker aircraft would remain in their present surveillance role with the navy until June next year when their fate will be decided. Vice Admiral Leach said the navy's Sea King helicopters were still to have their future decided. [Text] [BK031615 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 83]

CSO: 4200/572

RADIO KAWTHULAY CARRIES BATTLE REPORTS

BK061425 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in English to Burma 0430 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Battle area No 1, No Brigade, Thaton District area battle news: On the 12th of April 1983 at midnight, our frontline mobile unit from No 1 Brigade, Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA], attacked the enemy troops stationed at (Zin) Village. In this battle, enemy troops, who could not stand the onslaught any longer, took to their heels out of the jungle in disorder. After the battle, our troops captured 1 sten gun, including 20 rounds of ammunition; 2 military packs; 1 haversack; 20 pairs of uniforms; all the military statistics; 2 military seals; 1,000 kyat of Burmese currency; 5 enemy flags; 1 cassette with 15 tapes. In this battle, there was no casualty on our side. Two enemy soldiers were killed while two others were severely wounded.

On the 13th of April 1983 at 11-15 am, our troops made an offensive operation on enemy's police station lockup from Aungmye agricultural and livestock breeding camp near Bilin and Leikkon villages. In this battle, two of our patriotic sons were wounded and one of the villagers was killed by the enemy. Three of the enemy soldiers were seriously wounded. Our troops captured 4 pairs of military (?boots), 4 (?mess kits), 4 knapsacks, 11 pairs of army uniforms and some military equipment from the enemy. Besides, 16 cattle from lockup section of agricultural and livestock breeding camp were also captured by us. Our troops released 380 of the prisoners from the enemy's lockup. Moreover, our troops destroyed enemy's 8 tractors, 20 drums of kerosene and petrol, 10 godowns and a railway bridge.

On the 14th of April 1983 at 2 pm, a clash occurred between our troops and enemy troops at Migyaungeing. The battle lasted 30 minutes. In this battle, two enemy soldiers were killed and two were severely wounded. Two of our precious sons and a carrier were wounded.

On the 15th of Paril 1983 at 10:15 pm, our troops attacked on enemy troops stationing at (Leke). In this battle, two enemy mercenaries were killed, while two others were seriously wounded and one of the enemy's G-3 automatic rifles was also damaged. There was no casualty on our side.

Battle area No 2, No 2 Brigade, Toungoo District area battle news: On the 30th of March 1983 at 3 am, our mobile unit from No 2 Brigade, KNLA, attacked enemy troops stationing inside (Lekhweda) Village.

On the 1st of April 1983 at 12 noon, our troops attacked enemy troops stationed at (Nlwekeka) Village.

On the 2d of April 1983 at 12:45 pm, our troops launched a guerrilla attack on enemy troops between (Kawe) and (Nariko). During these three battles, four of the enemy mercenaries were killed and one was critically wounded. There was no casualty on our side.

Battle area No 3, No 3 Brigade, Nyaunglebin District area battle news: On the 29th of March 1983, a clash occurred between our frontline mobile unit from the No 3 Brigade, KNLA, and enemy mercenary troops near Ngalauktet. The battle lasted 15 minutes. The casualty on the enemy side was unknown. There was no casualty on our side.

On the 30th of March 1983, our troops attacked enemy troops who were laying in wait on the road of Ngalauktet. The battle lasted 15 minutes. The casualty on enemy's side is still yet unknown. There was no casualty on our side. On the same day, enemy mercenary troops from 57th Burma Regiment went and shot the innocent fishermen in (Putao) Village.

On the 1st of April 1983, a clash occurred between our troops and enemy troops on (Mutehin) Road. In this clash, one enemy soldier was killed and two were severely wounded. One of our precious sons sacrificed his life for our people and the country. On the same day at (Hta Kampye), our troops destroyed enemy's communication bridge—the so-called (Aung Lanzin). Those atrocious trigger-happy mercenaries of the Burma Army went and shot Karen innocent fishermen in (Htikota) Village.

Battle area No 6, No 7 Brigade, Pa-An District area battle news: On the 14th of April 1983 at 8 pm, enemy mercenary troops stepped on the land mines laid by us at (Chitwa) which claimed the life of one mercenary and wounded four of them severely.

On the 16th of April 1983 at 9 am, our troops launched a surprise attack on enemy's troops camping at (Nephadeklo). The casualty on enemy side was unknown. The atrocious enemy mercenary troops burned down all the shops belonging to the Indians at (Nephadeklo).

Battle area No 6, Papun District (Tadowa) column battle news: On the 12th of April 1983, a column of (Tadowa) from KNLA attacked enemy mercenaries from the (?19th) Burma regiment camping at (Wawdehta) and (Kepata). During the attack, one enemy mercenary was killed and another was wounded severely. There was no casualty on our side.

CSO: 4211/27

RADIO KAWTHULAY ON BATTLES FOUGHT IN APRIL

BK1011516 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Battle area No 2, No 2 Brigade, Toungoo District area battle news: On 10 April 1983, enemy troops stepped on our land mines in (Sewin), resulting in one being killed and two wounded. On 16 April, an enemy soldier was killed by our land mine in Chaungmagyi. On 20 April, an enemy soldier was killed when our troops attacked enemy troops stationed between Gamudo and (Sawmude). On 22 April, two enemy soldiers were killed and one wounded when our troops attacked the enemy troops approaching (Kho Lu) village. There was no casualty on our side. On 25 April, an enemy soldier was killed by our land mine when enemy troops came near (Lesalu) village.

Battle area No 3, No 3 Brigade, Nyaunglebin District area battle news: On 24 March, a mercenary unit--an accomplice in crime of the Burma Socialist Program [BSP] Government--killed an innocent villager when they came to (Kho Lu) village. These brutal and despicable enemy troops were not content with murder alone. When they departed the village, they took away 24 captives, including civilians and wives of workers. On 1 April, an enemy soldier was killed and another wounded when a frontline mobile unit of the Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA] conducted an attack on (Muthe) Road. During this battle, one from our side laid down his life for the country and the people. On 4 April, an enemy mercenary unit came to (Chade) and burned and destroyed a granary and some property belonging to civilians. Furthermore, they slaughtered and ate two water buffaloes belonging to the people without giving them any compensation. Another attack from our troops on 7 April killed an enemy soldier and wounded three others. There was no casualty on our side. On 12 April, our troops attacked enemy troops stationed in (?Po Ta), killing one enemy soldier and wounded another. There was no casualty on our side.

Battle area No 6, No 7 Brigade, Pa-an District battle news: On 12 April, units from the KNLA's No 7 Brigade, No 1 Special Battalion of the Central Military Headquarters, the defense force and the people's militia proceeded to (Htitasaungme) and made an attack on the enemy there. As time passed, the battle intensified and many enemy columns from other places advanced toward (Htitasaungme) to reinforce the enemy soldiers. Also on 15 April, four enemy military aircraft twice bombed and strafed the area. Our units returned the fire and hit one of the four aircraft. On the evening of that day, the enemy aircraft returned and, instead of attacking their enemy, bombed

and strafed two Karen villages--(Lawkaphan) and (Metnyaw). One innocent villager was killed and 14 others were wounded in the attack. Ten buffaloes belonging to the villagers were also killed. The enemy clearly exposed its nature by its acts. It has no consideration or sympathy for Karen nationals, Karen villages and Karen property. The enemy soldiers strictly follow orders given by their leaders. They unhesitatingly destroy anything Karen; they slaughter Karen lives, burn Karen villages and forcefully take away Karen property.

In the (Htitasaungme) battle, 124 soldiers from the mercenary army of the BSP military government were killed and 139 others were wounded. Our units captured 10 assorted weapons, including G-2's, G-3's, G-4's and carbines, 200 rounds of G-3 ammunition, 7 assorted magazines, 12 knapsacks, 28 shells for the 2-inch mortar, and 18 81-mm shells. Three enemy soldiers were also taken prisoner. The battle ended on 16 April. But our units again clashed with enemy units at (Damansaing) on 16 April. This battle lasted until 17 April. Again on 20 April, our units fought another battle with the enemy at (Metohta). One enemy sergeant was killed in the battle. Our forces captured 1 G-2 and 25 rounds of ammunition for the G-2 and 26 G-2 magazines. There were no casualties on our side.

On 23 April, our units conducted an offensive against the enemy at (Htoo Seik) and (Ywapu). The BSP mercenaries, no longer being able to resist our attack, fled in disarray. On the same day, some of our units attacked the enemy soldiers at (Mezeik) and forced them to retreat. In these battles, our units captured 50 81-mm shells, 3 G-2's, 1 carbine, 1 submachinegun, 1 submachinegun barrel, 1 chest of medicines and some military supplies. One enemy soldier was taken prisoner. Seven from our side laid down their lives for their country and people, and three others were wounded.

Battle news of the No 101 Special Battalion: On 22 April, one enemy soldier was seriously wounded when he stepped on the mines planted by us on the Myawadi Road. On 23 April, mines planted by us between Kawkareik and (Ale Bode) killed 3 enemy soldiers and wounded 14 others when they stepped on the mines. On the same day, 30 mines planted by us exploded at (Auk Bode), destroying a military truck of the enemy and wounded two enemy mercenaries.

CSO: 4211/27

BRIEFS

BATTLES IN HSIPAW AREA--Combat news of a combined unit of the People's Army and the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 11 April, a small combined unit of the People's Army and the SSA attacked the military government's mercenary 29th Infantry Regiment at (Panpyit) in Hsipaw Township. As a result, four enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded. A total of eight weapons, including one G-3, one Sten and six rifles, were seized from the enemy. Report on SSA blowing up a communications bridge used by the military government's mercenaries: On 11 April, a small SSA unit blew up (Konpeik) bridge on the Hsipaw-Namlan road. [BK231018 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 23 Apr 83]

BATTLES IN KENG TUNG, KUTKAI--On 18 April, people's landmines killed two enemy soldiers at (Manpyun-Payagon) in (Santaung) region located east of Keng Tung. Victorious news from combined forces of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 9 and 10 April, combined forces of the People's Army and the KIA surrounded and attacked enemy camps near (Bokyi) and (Nale) in Kutkai region. The forces simultaneously attacked reinforcement units from the military government's mercenary 10th Infantry Regiment from (Tamonge)-Kutkai area and the 4th Kachin Rifles Regiment. Due to bravery and joint efforts of the People's Army and the KIA, 55 enemy soldiers, including a mercenary captain, were killed, nearly 70, including 2 mercenary lieutenants, wounded, and 15 others taken prisoner during these battles. A total of 34 assorted weapons, over 210 artillery and mortar shells, over 16,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, 1 telescope, 1 radio and a large amount of military equipment were seized from the enemy. [Text] [BK270539 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 27 Apr 83]

BATTLES IN KUTKAI, OTHER AREAS--Combat news of a combined unit of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 2 February, an attack conducted by a small combined unit of the People's Army and the KIA near (Loi Khang), which is located east of Kutkai and south of (Tamonge), killed four enemy soldiers. Combat news from the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 17 April, a small SSA unit attacked the military government's mercenary 23d Infantry Regiment stationed at Namlan. As a result, two enemy soldiers were killed. On 24 April, the SSA attacked the military government's mercenary 33d Infantry Regiment and defense volunteers stationed in Mong Tawng. The SSA killed nine enemy soldiers and seized nine weapons from them. On the same day, an attack by a small SSA unit near (Wan Na Khaw) between Hsipaw and Kyaukse resulted in many enemy soldiers being wounded and killed. [Text] [BK071321 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 7 May 83]

ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE'S ARMY, KIA--On 11 April, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army in (Mon Yai) region, Central Shan State, resulted in four enemy soldiers being killed and seven others wounded. One G-2 and almost 150 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 20 April, the People's Army attacked the military government's mercenary 4th Kachin Rifles Regiment near (Man Tin-long) in Kutkai region. The attack killed 10 enemy soldiers and wounded more than 30 others. Four weapons and some military supplies were also captured from the enemy. Battle report of the combined force of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 17 April, mines planted by a small combined unit of the KIA and the People's Army killed one enemy soldier and wounded two others, including one mercenary officer. [Text] [BK011219 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 1 May 83]

CSO: 4211/27

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR LEAVES FOR KUALA LUMPUR PALESTINE PARLEY

BK021327 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1308 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Jakarta, 2 May (ANTARA/OANA)--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Monday evening left for Kuala Lumpur to attend the Asia-Pacific regional conference to discuss the Palestinian problem, which is to take place May 3 through 7.

The five-day regional conference on the Palestinian problem in the capital city of Malaysia is organized based on the 1981 United National General Assembly's resolution as an introduction to the coming international conference in Paris in August 1983.

The conference, which will be attended by UN member countries from the Asia-Pacific region as well as by the permanent PLO representative at the UN, will be addressed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Wednesday, May 4, 1983.

Accompanying the foreign minister to the conference was Haji Abdullah Kamil, director general of political affairs of the Foreign Office.

A seminar on the Palestine as a followup of the regional conference in Kuala Lumpur will also be held in Jakarta by the United Nations 9 through 13 [May].

At the seminar which will be attended by some 200 participants, 19 panelists will appear, three among them from Indonesia.

The three Indonesian panelists are respectively Mr Hardi, former deputy prime minister and Indonesian ambassador in Hanoi; August Marpaung, general manager of ANTARA news agency and former Indonesian deputy permanent representative to the UN in New York; and Dr Amin Rais, lecturer at the faculty of social sciences at Yogyakarta Gajah Mada University.

CSO: 4200/571

MEASURES TAKEN TO CURB ADVERSE EFFECTS OF DEVALUATION

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Apr 83 p 2

[Text]

THE Indonesian government is taking steps to stem inflation and avoid other adverse effects of this week's devaluation of the rupiah, an authoritative source said here today.

Plagued by declining oil revenues, Indonesia announced that the rupiah would be devalued from 702 to 970 per US dollar in an effort to stabilise its foreign exchange reserves and make exports more competitive.

The source said today that state-owned companies have been instructed to refrain from hasty statements about price increases in their fields. New prices were to be calculated together with the trade and the finance ministries.

Commodity prices fixed by the government will soon be reset by the Trade Ministry and stocks of rice, sugar,

flour and oil have been released on the market to curb price increases.

Medicine and building materials will be tightly controlled and rates for electricity and transport will not be increased for the time being, the official source said.

Strict instructions also have been given to regional security authorities to proceed "smoothly" so as not to provoke "strain" among shopkeepers and wholesalers, the source said.

The new rate for the rupiah announced this week represents a 27.5 per cent devaluation, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but amounts to a 38 per cent loss calculated as percentage of the old figure.

When the rupiah was last devalued by 50 per cent in 1978 (33 per cent according to the IMF),

the inflation rate jumped from 6.69 per cent to 21.77 per cent.

The source said that credit facilities will be tightened, except for co-operatives and weak economic groups. Higher interest rates will also be granted to encourage re-investment in the rupiah.

Workers' wage increases will probably be kept to a minimum to prevent a rise in production costs, the official said, and labour unions will be briefed on the need for such a move.

Manpower Minister Admiral Soedomo met with labour union leader Agus Sudono yesterday and asked him to refrain temporarily from any statements on new wages.

The Home Ministry and other departments will take "stern steps" to fight "illegal levies," unofficial taxes imposed by corrupt officials which are a further burden to the economy, the source said.

The Ministry of Administrative Reforms, in charge of improving efficiency in the services, will also be given the task of simplifying the many

permits now required for business activities.

The source said that Indonesia will try to borrow as little as possible from overseas, since its debt ratio had gone up recently from 16.5 per cent to 20 per cent.

Banking sources said yesterday that Indonesia would try not to borrow more than US\$3 billion this year, in accordance with advice apparently given by the IMF here recently.

Indonesia has already borrowed some US\$1 billion from the Morgan Guaranty Trust and another US\$300 million from Japanese banks since the beginning of the year.

With the limited amount of money available, priorities will be set in the development programme, which is to continue despite the sharp drop in oil revenues, which account for 70 per cent of the country's income.

Development projects might be rescheduled and their costs recalculated, sources said. — AFP

EXECUTION OF SUBVERSIVE MUSLIM LEADER ANNOUNCED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Apr 83 p 13

[Text]

JAKARTA, Wed. — Imran bin Mohammed Zein, a Muslim leader charged with subversion and hijacking, was quietly executed last month after President Suharto rejected his plea for clemency, officials said today.

Attorney General Ismail Saleh said the execution was carried out by

his Office, but would give no other details.

Imran, 32, was convicted and sentenced to death in March last year for subversive activities and directing the hijacking of an Indonesian domestic airliner to Bangkok in 1981. Five hijackers, a soldier and a pilot died in the incident. — AP

CSO: 4200/548

DECLARATION OF ISLAMIC CHAMBERS CONGRESS CITED

BK301129 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0941 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Apr [date as received] (ANTARA/OANA)--The participants of the IVth meeting of the Islamic Chambers of Commerce and Industry [CCI] here have expressed concern over the severe impacts of the current world economic recession on the economic condition of the developing countries, including members of the Islamic Conference Organisations.

They stated their concern in a declaration on collective action issued at the closing of the meeting Thursday evening. They are noting with concern that the world economy today is engulfed in a deepening crisis which of late has displayed all the symptoms of a slide into a protracted worldwide depression.

It was also mentioned in the declaration that they were conscious of the structural imbalances and inequalities of the present system which constitutes an important course of the current world economic crisis.

The delegates of the Islamic countries also stated their regret at the lack of political will of some developed countries to adopt a positive attitude in response to the call for the establishment of the new international economic order.

The declaration said further they were encouraged by the dynamic complementarity in the economic condition of the Islamic Conference Organisation member countries, particularly in the field of raw materials, energy as well as technological and financial resources.

It was also stated that they felt encouraged by the opportunities consequently available for trade and economic expansion through the strengthening of trade linkages and related cooperation among themselves.

The declaration recalled the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, the Islamic summit conference and the Group of 77 on economic cooperation among developing countries.

The Islamic CCI members also declared their determination to play an active role in the implementation of the recommendation of the Islamic Commission for Economic and Social Affairs, pertaining to trade and industrial cooperation among member countries of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, including the proposals in the field of joint venture.

Finally, they pledged to impart fresh impetus in support of strengthening, expanding and diversifying commercial and industrial cooperation among member bodies of the Islamic Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, based on the principles of equality, justice and mutual benefit.

In this connection, they also stated their determination to undertake programs of cooperation on a wide basis to provide opportunities to derive mutual benefits in various spheres of commercial and industrial activity.

In addition, they declared their pledge to undertake the formulation of programs and projects for collective self-reliance, including joint ventures, within the content of national development plans.

Apart from that, they stated their pledge to strengthen and more fully exploit the potentials of the existing institutional framework as well as financial and technical support and effective mechanism in the realisation of the cooperation programs.

The IVth meeting of the Islamic CCI, taking place here from April 24 to 28, was attended by delegations from 26 out of 42 members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

It was agreed that the VIth meeting of the Islamic CCI would be held in Turkey in 1984, while the Vth was to take place in Saudi Arabia or Syria in 1984.

CSO: 4200/571

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM SUPPORTS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Kenneth L. Whiting in Jakarta]

[Text]

THE first trip in an airplane for millions of Indonesians is a one-way journey to a new home.

They are transmigrants, helping to change the face of the world's fifth most populous country by leaving intensely-cultivated Java, Bali and Madura to pioneer less developed areas in this archipelago of 13,677 islands.

Junior Minister Martono, who is in charge of the project, says 21 million Javanese alone ideally should be moved.

Transmigration is intended to promote regional development as well as to ease population pressure, Mr Martono told Associated Press:

"Other objectives of the programme include the strengthening of national security, increasing agricultural production and full employment creation," he said.

A study by the International Labour Organisation said that the number of people moving to Java from the Outer Islands was two-and-a-half times as great as those migrating in the opposite direction. It concluded that the impact of government-sponsored transmigration was minimal.

But in 1978, Indonesia's third five-year development plan surprised Indonesians and outsiders alike by proposing to move 2.5 million people — half a million families — to new homes in reclaimed wilderness by 1984.

"It's a pipe dream. Other priorities are more important and they just don't have enough skilled civil servants to handle the logistics," a US diplomat said at the time.

This negative reaction at first seemed justified. For several years the programme got bogged down with the involvement of too many bureaucrats. A confidential report by the World Bank, a major bankroller of the US\$2.2 billion dollar programme, blamed "poor inter-agency cooperation" and insufficient site preparation as the main drawbacks.

Hapless migrants were left to fend for themselves on infertile soil, undrained swamps, steep slopes and far from any market for their produce. Many fled back to Java or to the nearest town where jobs could be found.

Target

By early last year the worst of the problems had been overcome and the numbers started to climb. By last month 437,000 families had been resettled and the target of half a million would easily be reached, Mr Martono said.

But numbers aside, the quality of life endured by transmigrants left much to be desired. Mr Martono recently reported to President Suharto. Officials say a special "presidential instruction" is planned to improve administration of the people-moving programme.

AP staffer Alex Lumi's observations while accompanying a recent group of migrants upheld Mr Martono's conclusion. The trip went smoothly but problems remained at the end.

The 250 people in 50 farm families from central Java were brought to Jakarta by bus. They boarded a C-130 Hercules for the

1 hour, 15-minute flight to Bengkulu, a seaport on the Indian Ocean in southern Sumatra.

They rested at Bengkulu for two days awaiting word that all was ready for their arrival at Ipoh Muko-Muko, 120 kilometres and seven hours away by small buses that had to be pushed out of mudholes several times.

A white two-room wooden house roofed with asbestos sheeting awaited each family. The cleared land they were promised had only been bulldozed to flatten trees, promising plenty of work removing stumps. Mr Lumi said settlers nearby who arrived two years earlier displayed flourishing crops but complained that the clay roads were so bad it was difficult to market their produce.

Mr Martono said transmigrants get title of from two to five hectares depending on location after homesteading for five years. A one-year subsistence allowance, farm tools, seed and fertilizer are also provided.

The government currently manages about 500 transmigration villages, older ones having evolved into ordinary communities. In many areas, experienced migrants have become vital to economic growth, according to World Bank sources.

But Lampung, Sumatra's southernmost province just across Sunda Strait from Java, is now so overcrowded that some transmigrants had to be shifted elsewhere and the province closed to resettlement.

"It is possible that the whole

of Sumatra and perhaps Sulawesi (the former Celebes Islands) will be closed," Mr Martono said.

The islands of eastern Indonesia are to receive most future transmigrants. Although abundant, the land is less fertile than the rich volcanic soil of Java, Bali and Sumatra and offers limited farming prospects.

"It's not perfect but we do our best," said Assistant Junior Minister Soedjino.

A relatively successful family planning drive has succeeded in decreasing population growth from three per cent a year to 2.3 per cent. But a million Javanese leave the countryside every year to seek a better life in the cities.

Another million should leave the island every year just to keep the rural population constant.

Mr Martono acknowledged his programme has been scorned as the mere transfer of poverty from a rural area on one island to that on another. "Transmigration has many critics," he said. "It also has its supporters, not only within Indonesia but abroad as well."

"The first few years are tough and hard for any pioneer farmer. Some will do better than others, which is human nature. But when we look at the production and export figures of the provinces which have been receiving transmigrants for the longest time, like Lampung and south Sumatra, it is very encouraging. Such saleable surpluses do not come from poverty-stricken areas." AJ

COURT RULES ON SALE OF STOCK IN JOINT ENTERPRISE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Apr 83 p 17

[Article by Peter Griffiths in Jakarta]

[Text]

AN INDONESIAN judge has issued a ruling on the sale of the Australian Dairy Corporation (ADC) interest in a local milk company.

The ruling merited only two paragraphs in local newspapers but is of significance to all foreign business enterprises here which, by law, have to operate with Indonesian partners.

The ruling ends a complex two-year legal wrangle that has been closely followed by foreign investors because it has a major bearing on whether and to what extent a partner in a joint venture can choose the buyer of his shares and agree with the buyer on the terms of the sale.

Under Indonesian law, all joint venture enterprises — in effect almost all those that have foreign participation — must sell a majority shareholding to local "Pribumi" partners after 10 years.

Details of the ADC case revolve around a fight between two Indonesian businessmen to gain control of PT Indomilk, a joint venture set up by ADC primarily to market surplus Australian powdered milk in Indonesia.

The government has been fostering a domestic dairy industry and there were indications it might restrict cheap foreign milk powder imports, which are reconstituted and sold here with a small proportion of local milk.

There was a major scandal last year when it was revealed that thousands of gallons of home-produced milk were being dumped every day into rivers because it could not compete with cheap imports.

Apparently wary of the possibility of import restrictions and in view of the fact it would have to give up its controlling interest eventually, ADC decided in October 1981,

to sell its 50 per cent shareholding in Indomilk, which included a casting vote, to a local milk company, PT Kebun Bunga.

This company, which is owned by an Indonesian of Indian descent, Rajkumar Singh, was to have paid US\$10 million and actually put down an advance payment of US\$1 million.

At the same time ADC gave its local partner, PT Marison headed by an influential ethnic Indonesian businessman, Nahar Zahiruddin, two weeks to match Mr Singh's offer and become 100 per cent owner.

Well-informed sources said ADC was not getting on too well with Marison and chose a time to make the offer when Mr Zahiruddin had heavily invested in plantations in Sumatra and could not possibly have come up with the cash.

The issue became complicated when Mr Zahiruddin wrote to government economic ministers appealing for help. He asked for extra time to look for investors and argued that Mr Singh's Indian ancestry meant he was not "Pribumi" and thus his takeover would not be in line with the government's "Indonesianisation" policy.

Last August, a court order was obtained freezing Indomilk's assets while various legal arguments were being heard.

ADC came under

strong pressure to change its plan to sell to Kebun Bunga. Company sources said they had every indication the government would not approve such a sale.

Eventually, the sources said, Indomilk caved in and a deal was struck with Mr Zahiruddin.

But that was not the end of the issue. Because Mr Zahiruddin had not come up with a matching US\$10 million bid within the stipulated fortnight, Mr Singh went to court to sue Indomilk and the ADC for breach of contract.

It was this action that was decided in Mr Singh's favour when the judge upheld his case and ordered ADC to sell its shares to Kebun Bunga. In Australia, the case caused much controversy. It was feared the row over the corporation, an agency of the Australian Ministry of Primary Industries, might harm the Australia's dairy products market in Indonesia.

For foreign business enterprises generally the outcome of the case has been an encouragement.

Its precedent indicates that when foreign joint venture partners are forced to sell their controlling holdings, or when they choose to do so, they are more likely to be able to choose the buyer — not necessarily their local partners — and agree with him the terms of sale. — Reuter

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

FRETILIN COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING--Lisbon, 29 Apr (AFP)--The Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor, FRETILIN, killed 63 members of the Indonesian Army stationed in the former Portuguese colony during the last two weeks of March, a front communique said here today. The communique said nine Indonesian soldiers were captured during operations carried out in the Laga, Lacluta and Lorev Regions and in the southern part of the territory. FRETILIN also announced that two of its leaders, Abilio Araujo and Roque Rodrigues, were expected to travel to Australia next month to meet Labour Party and government officials. East Timor authorities felt that with the recent victory of the Labour Party, the Australian Government could now be more amenable to the demands of the Mauber people, whose cause is defended by FRETILIN. A former colony of Portugal, East Timor was annexed by Indonesia in 1975. [Text] NC290830 Paris AFP in English 0822 GMT 29 Apr 83]

CSO: 4200/571

VODK REPORTS AMBASSADOR'S TALKS IN TOGO

BK040523 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
2 May 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 April, His Excellency Anani Kuma Ahianyo, foreign minister of Togo--on behalf of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo--most warmly and cordially received and held talks with Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Togo. Hing Un handed over a letter from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Ambassador Hing Un spoke of the good progress in every field--military, political and diplomatic--of the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors. He also briefed the foreign minister of Togo on the tricks and deceitful diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese concerning their partial troop withdrawal and their regional talks.

His Excellency Anani Kuma Ahianyo reiterated to our Democratic Kampuchean ambassador the full support of His Excellency President Eyadema and of the Government of Togo for the just struggle of the people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. His excellency the foreign minister of Togo demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny themselves in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The foreign minister of Togo affirmed that we cannot allow one country to commit aggression against another--no matter how small that country might be--simply to set up a government through the use of brute force.

Earlier, on 25 April, Ambassador Hing Un was cordially received for talks by Foreign Minister Ahianho when he handed over a congratulatory message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to his excellency the foreign minister of Togo on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the Republic of Togo's national day.

CSO: 4212/36

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 2-8 MAY

BK090437 [Editorial Report] Kampuchea media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 2-8 May:

National Level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 5 May reports that peasants throughout the country have raised over 1.4 million head of oxen and buffalo and 480,000 pigs.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0513 GMT on 3 May reports that during the first quarter of this year, Kampuchea's forest exploitation service produced 20,480 cubic meters of timber, 2,560 cubic meters of lumber and more than 8,000 meters of firewood. It also turned out 20 metric tons of lac, 35 metric tons of resin as well as a large quantity of wicker and bamboo. Last year, Kampuchea got 67,700 cubic meters of timber, nearly 26,000 cubic meters of lumber and 82,900 cubic meters of firewood.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0408 GMT on 8 May reports that during the past 4 months, the agricultural and forestry products and exporting company bought from the population 2,250 metric tons of soybean, 40 metric tons of tobacco, 30 metric tons of sesame, over 270 metric tons of dried fish, 30 metric tons of lac and 100 tons of resin, nux vomica and lotus seeds. In 1982, its purchase was 1,900 metric tons of beans, 1,170 metric tons of dried fish, 40 metric tons of lac, more than 120 metric tons of palm sugar, 20 metric tons of nux vomica, and 840 cubic meters of firewood.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 2 May says that a meeting was held in Lvea Em District, Kandal Province, to review the district's agricultural service in 1982. According to a report at the meeting, the district plans to grow 4,550 hectares of rice and 3,717 hectares of subsidiary crops during the 1983-84 planting period. At 1300 GMT on 5 May, the radio reports that by 13 April peasants in Kaoh Andet District had sold nearly 3,000 metric tons of rainy season rice to the state. At 1300 GMT on 7 May the radio reports that by 5 May peasants in Muk Kampul District had sold 170 metric tons of paddy and 5 metric tons of rice seeds to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 0430 GMT on 3 May, the radio reports that peasants in this province have completed harvesting rainy-season rice on 5,690 hectares of land. Peasants also planted more than 5,300 hectares of various

secondary food crops—97 percent of the plan; and more than 2,000 hectares of fast-growing industrial crops—187 percent of the plan.

Prey Veng Province: At 0430 GMT on 3 May, the radio reports that by the end of April, peasants had sold 26,880 metric tons of rice to the state and returned 355 metric tons of rice borrowed from the state between 1981 and 1982. According to a report by the radio in its 1300 GMT cast on 4 May, the rice purchase service of Kompong Trabek District bought 4,568 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 May cites the chief of the Prey Veng provincial trade service as saying that between 9 January and 7 April the service bought 25,907 metric tons of paddy from the people.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1429 GMT on 8 May reports that during the past main rice planting season, peasants in the province planted 287,530 hectares of rice. This exceeded the production plan by 3 percent. Peasants also planted over 9,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 4,000 hectares of vegetables. They raised 135,100 head of cattle. They had only 115,000 head of cattle in 1981. The forest exploitation service produced 7,640 cubic meters of logs and 3,820 cubic meters of lumber. The fishing groups caught 6,600 tons of fish. The province's tractor groups helped peasants till 40,000 hectares of land. The province repaired 17 dams, 13 reservoirs and 36 irrigation canals. They are capable of irrigating 120,600 hectares of land. At 0430 GMT on 6 May the radio reports that by the end of April, the trade service in Sangke District had bought over 8,200 metric tons of paddy from peasants. The purchase plan is 9,000 metric tons. Last year, the service bought only 2,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. At 0430 GMT on 5 May, the radio reports that by 20 April, peasants in Battambang District sold 28,500 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio reports at 1300 GMT on 5 May that last year, peasants in the province planted nearly 20,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and over 6,700 hectares of subsidiary crops. They also raised 54,600 head of oxen and buffalo.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 6 May reports that peasants in Chhuk District plan to grow 26,500 hectares of rice in the coming rainy season.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0418 GMT on 5 May reports that 39,600 head of cattle were vaccinated against various diseases during the first quarter of the year. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 7 May reports that so far the veterinary service in the province has vaccinated 19,798 head of cattle against various diseases.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 8 May reports that peasants in this province are harvesting 23,388 hectares of dry-season rice, including 7,531 hectares of IR-36 rice. By 25 April, they had harvested over 13,900 hectares of dry season crops. Peasants also sold to the state 550 metric tons of paddy, including over 17 metric tons of IR-36 rice seeds and 21 metric tons of local rice seeds.

CSO: 4219/58

VONADK REPORTS ON SRV CASUALTIES FOR APRIL

BK060316 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Here is a summary of the battle results for April from battlefields
throughout the country:

1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 717 Vietnamese enemy soldiers killed
and 677 others wounded; total: 1,394 casualties.
2. Western Leach battlefield: 98 killed and 110 wounded; total: 208
casualties.
3. Samlot battlefield: 146 killed and 131 wounded; total: 277 casualties.
4. Pailin-Route 10 battlefield: 214 killed and 289 wounded; total: 503
casualties.
5. South Sisophon battlefield: 336 killed and 358 wounded; total: 694
casualties.
6. North Sisophon-Thmar Puok battlefield: 210 killed and 145 wounded; total:
355 casualties.
7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 481 killed and 456 wounded; total: 937
casualties.
8. Chhep-Thala battlefield: 23 killed and 40 wounded; total 63 casualties.
9. Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield: 35 killed and 47 wounded; total:
82 casualties.
10. Mounk-koah Kralar battlefield: 118 killed and 118 wounded; total:
236 casualties.
11. Bakan-Pursat battlefield: 34 killed and 30 wounded; total: 64 casual-
ties.
12. Western region battlefield: 16 killed and 14 wounded; 30 casualties.

13. Southwest region battlefield: 57 killed and 61 wounded; total: 108 casualties. [figures as heard]

14. Northeast region battlefield: 16 killed and 12 wounded; total: 28 casualties.

15. Phnom Penh battlefield: 6 killed and 4 wounded; total: 10 casualties.

In sum, on all battlefields throughout the country, 2,507 enemy soldiers were killed and 2,592 [figure as heard] others wounded for a total of 5,099 [figure as heard] casualties.

CSO: 4212/36

BRIEFS

APRIL STATISTICS FOR SISOPHON SOUTH--Last April, our comrades-in-arms of the Sisophon South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 336 enemy Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 358 others, made and planted 560,000 new punji stakes and dug 400 new punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant national army, guerrillas and people of the Sisophon South of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield! [Text] [BK120152 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 May 83]

ROUTE 10-PAILIN BATTLE STATISTICS--In April, our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 214 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 289 others, made and planted 1.4 million punji stakes, dug 900 punji pitfalls and set 600 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield! [Text] [BK110738 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 83]

CASUALTIES ON CHHEP BATTLEFIELD--In April, our comrades in arms on the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield killed 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 40 others, for a total of 63 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 257,700 punji stakes and dug 350 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefield! [Text] [BK130459 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 May 83]

BATTALION AMBUSHED IN KOH KONG LEU--On 6 May, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a battalion of Vietnamese enemy soldiers moving from their Kut Russei position in Koh Kong Leu battlefield. As soon as they were in our ambush, we opened fire, killing 29 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounding 13 others for a total of 42 casualties. We seized 5 B-40 rocket launchers and 24 AK's. The remaining soldiers fled back to their position. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Koh Long Leu battlefield! [Text] [BK100232 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 May 83]

FIGHTING IN KOH KONG LEU--On 6 May, our national army and guerrillas intercepted a company of Vietnamese enemy soldiers below dam 225 in Koh Kong Leu battlefield. As soon as they were in our ambush, we exploded mines six times, killing 13 enemy soldiers on the spot, then fired on them, wounding another 24, for a total of 37 casualties. We seized 19 AK's. In the afternoon of the

same day, the Vietnamese enemy gathered another company of their forces and left position 225 in an attempt to redress their defeat. However, we intercepted them and killed 23 more on the spot while the remaining forces fled back to their position. We seized a 60-mm mortar, 3 B-40 rocket launchers and 18 AK's. In sum, during these two battles, we killed 36 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 24 others for a total of 60 casualties. We seized a 60-mm mortar, 3 B-40 rocket launchers and 37 AK's. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Koh Long Leu battlefield. [Text] [BK100306 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Mar 83]

AMMUNITION DEPOTS DESTROYED--On 25 April, our national army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese ammunition depots in Kut Russei on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield. We destroyed two depots, the explosions lasting all day long. We also killed four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five, and destroyed a telephone set and a telephone building. The remaining Vietnamese fled from the position along the river to the south. Five more of them were killed and three others wounded by our attacks and mines. We destroyed three AK's, and a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Koh Kong Leu battlefield! [Text] [BK040305 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 May 83]

AMBUSH ON SRV TRUCK CONVOY--On 24 April, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a convoy of 30 Vietnamese trucks moving from Kompong Thkov to Samraong in Kralanh District, Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield. When the trucks were between Moug and Kambao villages, we attacked and destroyed two trucks on the spot. Nine Vietnamese soldiers aboard the trucks were killed and seven wounded. We seized an RPD, a 60-mm mortar, 4 AK's, 900 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 bundles of goods, 70 sets of clothes, 7 hammocks, 9 canteens, 12 helmets, 8 loaders, and a quantity of letters and documents and materiel. We destroyed 3 AK's, a pistol and 100 sets of clothes. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield! [Text] [BK040302 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 May 83]

PLATOON POSITIONS LIBERATED IN SISOPHON--After our national army and guerrillas attacked them and surrounded them with mines and punji stakes to constantly deplete their forces and cut their transport lines for many consecutive days, the Vietnamese enemies at two platoon positions--unable to endure it any longer--were compelled to abandon them on 24 April. We liberated and completely controlled these two Vietnamese platoon positions. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the south Sisophon battlefield! [Text] [BK050706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 May 83]

WESTERN LEACH BATTLEFIELD RESULTS--Last April our comrades in arms on the Western Leach battlefield killed 98 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 110 others, made and planted 1,364,000 punji stakes and dug 790 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Western Leach battlefield! [Text] [BK090256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 May 83]

COMMANDO ATTACK IN PREAH VIHEAR--On the night of 30 April our commandos attacked and destroyed a company position in Samaki Village, Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear battlefield. After 15 minutes, we killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including the commanders of a company and a platoon, and wounded 11 others for a total of 26 casualties. We destroyed two AK's, an M-79, a B-40 rocket launcher and an ammunition depot, which burnt for 1/2 hour. We also seized a 60-mm mortar, 4 M-79's, a (Coryunov) machinegun, 8 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 282 60-mm mortar shells, 4 B-40 rockets, 1,340 rounds of AK ammunition, 4 hand-grenades, 27 bundles of goods, 5 belts, 6 canteens and a quantity of documents and letters. We destroyed and completely liberated this company position. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear battlefield! [Text] [BK050643 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 May 83]

TAKEO LAKES POISONED--Between 30 March and 4 April, in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, the Vietnamese enemy put poison into reservoirs from which our people get their daily water, causing the death of 13 of our people, another 45 were seriously affected. [Excerpt] [BK040919 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 May 83]

SRV REGIMENT MOVED UP TO CHHUK--On 5 April, the Vietnamese enemies brought in about a regiment of their soldiers to Chhuk District, Kampot Province. These soldiers were posted to Pong Toek, (Prey Khlei), (Santepheap), (Trapeang Kran-hung), and Phum Thmei villages and between Trapeang Andaeuk and Prey Khduoch villages. On 29 April, the Vietnamese enemies brought in another regiment of their troops and posted them at (Phnum Kralaeuk), (Kok Kandal), and Trapeang Veng in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have issued orders for our people in these areas to feed their soldiers. Each family must feed three soldiers. This clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors were practicing many tricky and deceitful maneuvers in announcing that they were withdrawing this and that number of their troops. In fact, they say one thing but their actions are quite the opposite. If they say they are withdrawing their troops, it means they are going to reinforce them. [Text] [BK130555 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 May 83]

SRV TRUCK AMBUSHED NEAR THAKHEK--According to reports from Laos, at the end of February 1983, a truck carrying wounded Vietnamese soldiers and those suffering from malaria, which was setting out from southeast of Thakhek, was ambushed and set afire by guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front. All the soldiers on the truck were killed. [Text] [BK040909 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 83]

VILLAGES LIBERATED IN PREAH VIHEAR--After we smashed their company position at Phum Samakki on 30 April, the Vietnamese aggressors twice attempted to retake the position from us. Between 30 April and 4 May, however, we routed them and continued on our sweep operation. During this operation, we liberated 10 villages--Phum Samakki, (Kaoh Pon), Samraong, Don Ma, Preal, Rumdaoh, Sralau, (Polakam), (Salong Chey) and Au Loek--which are located about 20 km north, east and west of the Rovieng District seat in Preah Vihear Province. On the morning of 5 May, we attacked another Vietnamese company position at (Khvang) north

of Rovieng District seat. We liberated and took control of this position. We seized 10 weapons, including 3 AK's, a B-40, a B-41, and AR-15 and an (?AT-launcher), and a large quantity of war materiel. [Text] [BK090300 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 May 83]

CSO: 4212/36

BRIEFS

DIRECT TRADE WITH FOREIGN COMPANIES--According to Phonthep Suphadon, commercial counsellor at the Thai Embassy in Vientiane, in late March the Lao Trade Ministry authorized the Lao Trading Company, a Lao state enterprise, to deal directly with foreign companies in exporting and importing goods for the government, bypassing middlemen and commission agents. This action stemmed from the fact that foreign firms which sought to trade with the Lao Government had been hindered by middlemen. The Thai Embassy's commercial office had asked the Lao Government to resolve the problem. The change in the Lao Government's foreign trade policy will improve prospects of Thai businessmen who seek trade opportunities with the Lao Government. [Text] [BK290958 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Apr 83]

EXTENSION OF ROUTE 7 IN LAOS--According to various sources, the Vietnamese occupation troops in Laos' Sam Neua Province are extending the 80-km Route 7 to the Vietnamese-Lao border. Vietnam is extending Route 7 in an attempt to plunder Laos' natural resources for use in exchange for Soviet aid and as repayment for its debt to the Soviet Union. The Soviet aid will be used for feeding its aggressor troops in Kampuchea, which are posing a threat to countries in Southeast Asia. [Text] [BK070723 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 May 83]

LAO GUERRILLAS--On 30 April, guerrillas of the Lao Patriotic Front attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressor soldiers at Kalum, killing three and wounding four others. The remaining soldiers fled in panic back to their position. [Text] [BK060318 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 May 83]

SOLDIERS IN LAOS KILLED--According to a report from Laos, recently three Vietnamese occupation soldiers in Laos who were fishing in a pond stepped on landmines set by the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front. Two of the Vietnamese were killed. The survivor was captured by the guerrillas. The report noted that these three Vietnamese soldiers were in the division that the Le Duan clique sent to Laos while the Hanoi authorities and Phnom Penh puppets were launching deceitful propaganda about the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. [Text] [BK070716 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 May 83]

KUALA LUMPUR TAKES SERIOUS VIEW OF SOVIET THREAT

Attempt at Intimidation

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — The threat by the Soviet Union to support insurgent groups in Asean countries "is a threat to be considered seriously," Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar said today.

He said that although there is no indication yet that the Soviet Union would carry out the threat, the Ministry would monitor the various communist factions to ensure they receive no support from abroad.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in talks with Singapore's Second Deputy Prime Minister Mr S. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Mr S. Dhanabalan last week warned that Vietnam would supply arms to insurgents in Asean states if Asean continued to support the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea.

Abang Abu Bakar said that the various

ground units of the Malaysian Armed Forces would be on the lookout to thwart any attempts by communist powers to supply local insurgents with any kind of material support.

Senior military officers described the threat by the Soviet Union as an attempt to intimidate the Asean states from making a 'big hoo-ha' over the Vietnamese intrusion into Thai territory.

Abang Abu Bakar also said the Defence Ministry is closely monitoring the situation at the Thai-Kampuchea border which has been the scene of clashes between Thai and Vietnamese forces since last week.

He was speaking at a Press conference in his office here after talks with Singapore Defence Minister Mr Goh Chok Tong who is here for a three-day official visit.

Prime Minister's Remarks

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

BANGI, Sun. — The Soviet Union's warning to Asean countries not to confront Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was in fact an open admission of their ambitions in this area and intention to subvert the five countries, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said.

"It is only an excuse for them (the Soviet Union) to do that kind of thing (subversion)," the Prime Minister said.

Commenting on the Soviet threat made by its Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in Singapore, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia took the threat seriously "as they ~~now have said it~~ openly."

"They are emboldened by the fact that they have taken control of Afghanistan and certain African countries. Now they seem to have ambitions in this area," he said.

He said the Vietnam issue in context of the Soviet warning was "irrelevant." "This is just an excuse."

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir told newsmen after opening the Peninsula

Malaysia Malay Students Union (GPMS) that the warning would not deter Malaysia or any of its Asean partners from continuing their efforts to find a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

"We will stand by what we think is right," he said.

"We cannot accept a country marching into another country to set up a Government."

"If we accept that, it is possible that the Russians will march into our country to set up their Government."

On what actions Malaysia and other Asean countries would take in view of the Soviet threat, he said: "We have always been making sure that such a situation (subversion) does not arise. None of the Asean countries want to be subverted."

As to whether Malaysia would provide military aid to Thailand, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said the situation now did not warrant such action.

"We will think about this when we cross the bridge," he added.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia did not think that the supply of American arms to Thailand at this stage would make Vietnam more aggressive.

"Thailand is the one having to defend itself. Thailand is not the aggressor," he said. "Vietnam is attacking the country with Soviet help."

"Thailand is not attacking Vietnam with American arms."

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said the United States was only sending Thailand arms it had bought. "They are only sending it earlier, this is nothing extraordinary," he added.

The Prime Minister also said Malaysia was providing humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean refugees. He said medicine and food were being sent. Malaysia had recently given the refugees money to buy food, he added.

ANTITERRORIST CURFEW IMPOSED IN SOME AREAS OF SARAWAK

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SIBU. — The authorities have imposed a sudden round-the-clock curfew on parts of Sarawak, in the face of a resurgence of communist terrorist activities.

The curfew, for areas of the Third and Sixth Divisions, came as a shock — for it hasn't been necessary to have such an anti-Reds restriction in the state since 1974.

In an associated move to counter the terrorist presence, an army training exercise which started last week has now been turned into a hunt for the terrorists.

Introduction of the curfew stunned many people.

For while there had been recent official warnings of a Reds' revival, it had generally been thought they no longer posed any serious problem and had not done so for years.

Figures of their strength given by the government put the number at only 76 in the Rajang Security Command (RASCOP) areas of the Third, Sixth and Seventh Divisions, and just 22 in the First Division.

What the curfew means is people within the designated areas are not supposed to leave

their homes at any time.

If they need help they must seek it from members of the security forces in the areas — and they can attract their attention by hanging a piece of white or coloured cloth from a window.

While no towns are included, the curfew comes close to Sibu's outskirts.

It is not known how many people are affected by the restriction but there are certainly many homes within the announced areas.

Early this week many suburban residents of Sibu were noticed in town buying up stocks of rice and canned food.

The curfew became effective from 7am on Monday and will last "until further notice."

Residents were startled both by the abrupt-

ness of the move and the way it was introduced.

They were only told about it that morning by forces personnel or heard it via a special radio announcement at 9am.

A RASCOP statement that day detailed the 24-hour curfew areas as:

◆ Those parts bounded between miles five and seven (eight and 11 kilometres) Oya Road — which is the outskirts of Sibu — to what is known as the new Salim Road and Nanga Salim. The statement said, however, that the major roads of Oya and Salim and the rivers Sungai Salim and Batang Rajang aren't affected.

◆ Parts bounded between Sungai Assam and Sungai Naman from the Rajang down to Kuching-Julau-Durin Road but excluding the Rajang, the road, Sungai Assam and Sungai Naman.

These were followed by a Tuesday announcement saying a 12-hour curfew (6pm-6am) had been imposed along sections of road between Siberai and the Nibong ferry point and Sungai Mador bridge along the Kuching - Julau - Durin Road.

The RASCOM Monday statement said the command "strongly believes" groups of Reds are operating in the above areas.

It added that their movements have been under surveillance for quite some time. Through information given by the public it has been established the communists have set up jungle hideouts.

The statement continued that because of this, RASCOM has "no alternative but to launch offensive operations" against them — and to aid this it was necessary to introduce a curfew.

RASCOM remarked: "These groups of terrorists have had ample opportunity in the past to come out to rejoin society, like most of their fellow comrades did."

It ended with a message urging the people within the curfew boundaries to remain calm and co-operate with the security forces.

News of the army exercise being turned into a Reds' hunt came from Malaysia's Defence Minister, Abang Abu Bakar.

The exercise — codenamed Gonzales Lasak — started Wednesday of last week in the Julau District of the Sixth Division.

Involving most army units in Sarawak, and with support from the Royal Malaysian Air Force and Navy, it was originally aimed at "training and testing the skills and endurance of the troops and to upgrade their professionalism."

But the minister said that as the result of information received from the public about the movements of terrorists near the area, it had been decided to turn the exercise into a search for them.

Abang Abu Bakar made the announcement after visiting Gonzales Lasak headquarters at Salim for a briefing.

The minister remarked: "The government will act on all information received from the

public regarding movements of terrorists ... we will spare no effort in fighting the communist threat, despite the austerity drive."

(On the latter point he was referring to the current federal restrictions on spending in view of the tough economic climate).

Attempts to obtain more information on the troops move against the communists — including whether they had sighted any — were unsuccessful.

RASCOM said there were orders not to make any further release until the operation is over.

◆ All curfews in Sarawak were lifted in early March 1974, following the success of Operation Sri Aman.

This was the government's offer of an amnesty for the Reds to lay down their arms and return to society: 482 (about 75 percent of the then terrorist strength) did and another 100 followed later.

◆ A few weeks ago, Sarawak Police Commissioner Datuk Seri Yuen Yuet Leng sounded a Reds alert to the public.

He said they were no longer content to remain in hiding in the jungle. RASCOM information gathered over some months showed the terrorists had visited houses in villages in a bid to re-establish contact and gain support from the people.

The Reds had been visiting some areas where they hadn't been seen for years and were attempting to spread propaganda against the present government, he added.

COMMUNIST TERRORISTS TRYING TO EXPAND SOUTHWARD

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — Communist terrorists are now moving south and are trying to use Islam to gain the support of the people, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

They are also infiltrating Orang Asli settlements and forcing the people there to help them.

The recent successes of security forces against communist terrorists in Jelebu near the Pahang/Negeri Sembilan border and in Perak have reaffirmed this, Datuk Musa said.

"As a result of this, the Government has been able to uncover terrorist secrets, strategy and documents," he said in a statement issued here today.

Datuk Musa, who is also Home Affairs Minister, added that the successes of the security forces had confirmed the Government's suspicion that:

- The Communist Party of Malaya Sixth Assault Unit is trying to expand its operational bases southwards (Peninsular Malaysia).

- The terrorists have now entered a number of Orang Asli settlements with the aim of forcing them (Orang Asli) to assist in the communist struggle.

- Among the terrorists killed was a member of a group led by a terrorist known as Rahim. Rahim is actually Hing Ho @ Ah Yong @ Kin Ho. The name Rahim is used to influence and deceive Muslims.

- One of the terrorists killed was involved in the killing of Detective Police Constable Lew San Kee in Malim Nawar, Perak about nine years ago.

- A woman terrorist who was killed in Perak was a former resident of Singapore who joined the communist organisation in 1976.

The Deputy Prime Minister said that on the whole the security of the country was under control.

"The security forces are always alert, vigilant and are hard at work collecting information in order to wipe out the terrorists.

"The people too have stepped up their co-operation with the security forces."

He urged the people to maintain unity and national resilience at all times especially during the present economic slowdown as "our enemies are always lurking and waiting for opportunities to create unrest, disunity and chaos."

Datuk Musa said the Government is fully aware that one of the objectives of the communists is to expand its area of operations as far south as possible in Peninsular Malaysia.

Referring to the clash between security forces and communist terrorists in Jelebu on Jan. 26 this year which resulted in the death of two terrorists, Datuk Musa said the success of the operation was the direct result of the vigilance of the security forces and planned action with the co-operation of the people living in the area.

In the clash, security forces operating in Titi (Jelebu), came into contact with a group of four terrorists and killed two of them. One of the dead terrorists has been identified as Teck Weim @ Siew Tat, 22, a former resident of Sungai Ruan village. The identity of the other is not known. Blood trails in the area indicated that the other two terrorists were injured.

The security forces also recovered a carbine, an automatic pistol (Llama), supplies of medicine and communist documents.

Datuk Musa urged people living near the Pahang border to be on the look-out and to report to the security forces if they encounter any terrorists or suspicious-looking people.

He said all Orang Asli settlements are being closely watched by security forces as the terrorists have been infiltrating these places and forcing them to help.

He said that during one operation security forces came into contact with terrorists while watching an Orang Asli settlement.

The Government was also aware that four of the terrorists killed in Perak recently were part of a group of 10 communist terrorists led by the man called Rahim.

This group, he said, was hard pressed for food and supplies. Security forces are still tracking the rest of the group and with the co-operation of the people, it will be a matter of time before they are eliminated.

On the clash between security forces and terrorists in Sungai Dala in Gerik, Perak on March 30, Datuk Musa said two women terrorists were

killed. Blood trails in the area indicated that two or three others were injured.

Seventeen detonators, a Madsen sub-machine-gun, a carbine, a .22 rifle and 482 rounds of ammunition of .45, .300 and .22 calibre were recovered.

Follow-up operations by security forces on March 3 resulted in the killing of two more terrorists, a man and a woman. Five others managed to escape. The man has been identified as Liew Sam Chiew @ Chi Yoong, 32, a former resident of Air Tawar, Sitiawan, Perak, and a former member of the Malayan National Liberation Front, while the woman has been identified as Ping Lung @ Ngam Mui, 31, a former resident of Singapore, who joined the communist party in 1976.

Liew was also one of those involved in the killing of former Detective Police Constable Lew San Kee in Malim Nawar nine years ago.

Security forces recovered a carbine, 120 rounds of ammunition and a hand grenade from this operation.

SANCTIONS AGAINST BRITISH GOODS WITHDRAWN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Apr 83 pp 1, 22

[Text]

THE government continued to purchase goods from Britain despite the directive issued in October 1981 to look for alternative suppliers for what they brought from Britain.

The Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, told a Press conference in Kuala Lumpur on Saturday when he announced that his department will no longer vet all tenders awarded by the government the directive was "where possible not to buy British but where the price was good than do so — or to buy the cheapest" — and not as the Press had labelled it "Buy British last".

British goods had become increasingly cheaper since the directive due to the fall in the value of the sterling vis-a-vis the ringgit. On Oct. 1, 1981, the day the directive was issued, the exchange rate was \$4.24 to one pound. On Friday, April 1 1983, the exchange rate was \$3.39 to a pound.

According to the latest Bank Negara report, the

ringgit appreciated by 12.6 per cent vis-a-vis sterling last year due mainly to the overall depreciation of the pound against most major currencies.

The fact that the government continued to buy British goods in spite of the directive is evident from the fact that the country had been using British fittings in some cases and this could not just be replaced by other makes.

The continuing use of British goods and services by the government was also due to the fact that British goods were of the standard required.

The British government had not indicated the amount of losses incurred as a result of the Malaysian government's directive but according to the chairman of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee, Sir Anthony Ker Shaw, the directive cost the British government no less than £30 million (M\$67.5 million) and the loss "may well be £30 million (M\$66.5 million)".

While there may have been some damage to the British trade with Malaysia it is only marginal, according to the Statistics Department. During the first nine months of last year, for example, imports from Britain were valued at \$954.8 million accounting for four per cent of total imports for the corresponding period in 1981 the value of imports was \$964.1 million or 4.5 per cent of the total.

Malaysian exports to Britain during the first 11 months of the year were valued at \$634.9 million or 33.2 per cent of the total in 1982 against \$624.8 million or 3.1 per cent in 1981.

Similarly, British investments in Malaysia were not affected by the directive. In terms of new investments last year it moved from fifth position to second place with total investments increasing to \$80 million last year against \$34 million in 1981.

The directive did have one concrete effect in

that it helped point to British authorities that Malaysia as an independent democracy would not succumb to the "patronising, colonialist and insensitive" attitude of its former colonial master.

Dr Mahathir said tenders awarded by the government would no longer be vetted by the Prime Minister's Department as was required by the directive issued 18 months ago. Now the various departments and agencies would decide on the tenders in accordance with the requirements set out as they had done before the directive.

The Prime Minister stressed that while the directive was effectively withdrawn, it did not mean that preferences or favouritism would be accorded to British goods and services. All tenders and contracts would be awarded based on the same criteria and each would be treated equally.

The decision to withdraw the directive is understood to have been taken at the Cabinet meeting last week.

MALAYSIA INCORPORATED CONCEPT BASED ON JAPANESE MODEL

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 20

[Text]

THE Malaysia Incorporated concept to be pursued in earnest by the government would not neglect the New Economic Policy (NEP) and other major policies, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad assured the nation.

However, some adjustments would have to be made to help create a more effective administrative machinery in order to promote the concept — a platform paving the way for a closer relationship between the public and private sectors, the Prime Minister said.

Explaining the Malaysia Inc. concept over RTM in the *Ethical Semasa* programme last night, Dr Mahathir added that it was adapted from what is widely known as the Japan Incorporated model.

This concept was not conceived by the Japanese themselves but was label pinned on them to reflect the rapport firmly established between Japanese government and industry in areas which

benefitted the nation as one entity. Such cooperation has brought tremendous success to Japan in the international arena.

Dr Mahathir pointed out that the implementation of the concept was vital because it would eliminate the periodical ill-feeling which sometimes existed between government and the private sector. Some officials in government tended to view the private sector as their "enemy" and therefore felt little need to extend assistance to them because they were supposedly to be only profit-motivated.

But it should be realised that the government derives substantial revenue from taxes and other forms of levies from the private sector. For instance, the government receives between 40 and 55 per cent taxes on the profits of corporate entities.

This means that even though the companies reap big profits for themselves, a substantial por-

tion of this goes to the Treasury to help finance the country's administration and pay for the services and amenities made available by government, Dr Mahathir said.

Therefore, it was clear that government has a vested interest in the success of private undertakings. If these companies were to fail, or run into bankruptcies, the government would get nothing. Not only that, the companies' failure would have to be borne by the community as a whole and eventually by the government.

He said: "Therefore, it could be seen why it is vital to ensure that the private sector succeeds in their ventures. The government, which can be likened to a major shareholder in the undertaking, would also be able to recover substantial profits from these successes."

"The Malaysia Incorporated concept means that we should altogether work hard as though we

are working in one big company to make sure that the company succeeds. The company's success is also our success," he added.

The Prime Minister reiterated his earlier statement that the concept would not mean a blanket adoption of Japan Incorporated. There would be instances when some of the Japanese experiences would not be practical in this country. For example, Japan is a homogeneous society without the complexities which could be found in a multi-racial, multi-religious community such as that in Malaysia.

Naturally, we would only adopt what would be suitable for ourselves; we may even create a new approach altogether. What is important is the close cooperation between the public and private sectors in the domestic and international arenas.

Dr Mahathir's 40-minute explanation of the concept did a lot to clear up some confusion on what the concept is all about. For example, he pointed out that the handing over of government-operated activities to the private sector was not part of the concept.

This was merely one of the approaches accepted by the government to promote more efficiency in services which are widely used and therefore essential to the public. "Since we know that the private sector is profit motivated, and therefore need to be more effi-

cient, we feel that they would be better equipped to undertake some of these activities."

He cited telecommunications, ports and transportation as possible areas which could be offered to the private sector for their undertaking.

VOMD EDITORIAL VIEWS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK031718 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 2 May 83

[VOMD editorial on May Day: "Overcome the Obstacles and Organize the Workers at Large"]

[Text] On the occasion of International Labor Day, 1 May, we would like to convey our warmest congratulations, full of pride as well as our most intimate greetings, to our fellow workers of all nationalities in the Malay Peninsula, Singapore and North Kalimantan.

In 1889, the 2d International Workers Union Congress, which was presided over by Friedrich Engels, a philosopher and the great revolutionary teacher of the working class, designated 1 May as the international labor day to mark the strike participated in by 350,000 workers in Chicago and other cities in the United States on 1 May 1886.

The grand scale of struggle of U.S. workers, who demanded better working conditions and the adopting of an 8-hour working system, won a victory thanks to the support of workers throughout the world.

For nearly 100 years, workers unions in many countries have held grand rallies and parades on 1 May every year to show the unity of workers throughout the world and reaffirm their determination to continue their struggle to fight the exploitation system to the end.

Having emerged in the arena of history in a conscientious manner in the 1930's, the working class of our country established their own political party, the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. The struggle of workers in various enterprises in Malaya, including Singapore, to fight oppression and exploitation, has entered a new organized and guided stage with long-term and correct objectives.

Before the anti-Japanese war, progressive workers in the agricultural, industrial and other enterprise fields could be able to celebrate the Labor Day on 1 May only secretly or illegally. Now, the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore governments, which represent the bureaucratic capitalist comprador class in the two countries, have been compelled to designate 1 May as (?public holiday), and permit organized workers unions to obtain permission from the police to hold public rallies. This showed that the struggle of the workers of our

country has pushed the workers movement forward. The working class of our country is a working class which should be held high with pride.

The establishment of the CPM, a party of the working class in our country, took place far ahead of the establishment of the political parties of other classes. It was the working class of our country, through its own political party, which first carried the slogan calling for the end to colonial government and right to national independence.

The working class of our country has assumed the main responsibility and made a decisive contribution in the struggle to fight the Japanese occupation and secure the independence of this country. Historical facts undeniably show many times that the working class is the patriotic and democratic force with the strongest and most determined stand and that its combat power is the strongest among all levels of people in Malaya, including Singapore.

Afraid of the people's patriotism pioneered by the working class of our country, the British imperialist clique was compelled to give up in 1957. They smartly handed over their rule to feudalistic landlords, capitalist compradors and other trusted agents in our country at that time.

Since then, the authorities in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, acting as the neo-colonialists' most favored servants and motivated by their own interest as well as the interest of their classes, not only resorted to armed violence, but also tried to completely eliminate the CPM, the only progressive political party of our country. Apart from that, they doubled their oppression against the sound development of the worker's movement of our country.

On many occasions the registration of a progressive workers union was (?rejected) and their leaders thrown into jail on charges of being antinational and subversive elements.

Under the strong pressure of the workers' struggle of our country and the current of the workers movement throughout the world, the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore regimes were compelled to amend a number of laws which were, more or less, to the advantage of the workers. For example, the adopting of a holiday with pay, [words indistinct], overtime payment and so forth. However, the amendment of the laws or regulations was mainly made in the interest of big capitalists and owners of big enterprises. The ultimate objective of a number of regulations introduced by the government for the working class is to corner them into a narrow spot that will only allow them to wage the short-term individual struggle of the working class, thus separating them from the political struggle. This will enable the bureaucratic capitalist compradors to maintain the system of their exploitation and rule forever.

If we study it carefully, the laws and regulations which control the present workers unions are more complicated and rigid compared with those that existed during the British rule. From the registration of workers unions to the political teachings of the Central Committee of the Workers Union, the recruitment of members of the workers union, fund raising and saving of the workers union and [words indistinct], (?the mediation) of labor dispute between workers

and employers, the voting system to launch a strike, picketing activities, work to rule, workers union permits as well as support of strikes and so forth were rigidly controlled. They even hurled charges or banned their activities. Apart from that, savings of the workers, forcibly deducted from their salaries, have become an important source of business capital for the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore regimes.

The Lee Kuan Yew regime has long denied the workers union to have even the slightest democratic rights as enjoyed by the labor unions in Great Britain. He has many times reorganized the National Trade Union Congress [NTUC] of Singapore to ensure that the leadership of the congress is constantly placed in the hands of important cadres of the ruling party. Many workers unions under the NTUC have turned into other form of branches of the People's Action Party [PAP].

Following his takeover of the government, Mahathir exhorted the workers unions to follow and devote themselves to religious teachings.

This has been the tactic of the government to split the workers movement. Mahathir and Lee Kuan Yew are afraid of the growing class awareness and political consciousness of the working class. The following are a number of similar steps taken by the two regimes against the workers movement.

First: They tried by various means to slander the workers movement led by the CPM, to destroy the history of struggle of the workers of our country and nullify their contribution and role played in the struggle for national independence.

Second: They tried to eliminate the progressive and patriotic elements of the working class, who are not wanted by the employers and are not loyal to government policies. Consequently, the workers unions are being managed by government agencies and local and foreign big capitalists.

Third: They urged the workers to [words indistinct] to [words indistinct] the expenditures. They are only allowed to demand pay raises on the condition that they ensure more [words indistinct] for the capitalists.

Fourth: They step up their role in joint ventures with foreign enterprises for industrial development and abolish the contribution of the workers that could create wealthy members of the public. They want the workers to believe in the usefulness of transnational enterprises and serve foreign monopolistic capitalists with devotion.

Simply speaking, the two regimes exploit the opportunity to make profits through various manipulations between the owners of big enterprises and the workers who provide the services. They tried to drive the working people onto a wrong unionist path. Under these circumstances, the tasks and duties of the progressive, conscientious and broad-minded working people of our country are very heavy and difficult.

They should be able to use every means to overcome various obstacles created by the ruling class and tell the truth to the working people of all nationalities at large, particularly among the young people, male and female alike, who flooded the manpower market in the last several years, that the working people must be united.

They must be able to use methods that can be implemented to organize the working people at large to fight against oppression and exploitation by foreign monopolistic capitalists and local bureaucratic capitalist compradors. They must develop the noble tradition of the working people of our country, who always think about the fate and future of our nation and country; restore the degrading morality in our society; free themselves from the British ideological shackles; prevent, with a spirit of solidarity, the ruling clique from splitting the unity of the working people; foster the spirit of brotherhood and mutual assistance; and help poor unemployed people.

Apart from that, they need to convince all salaried men that using the government savings institution to manage a stock holding company or shareholders company, or joining joint ventures is a kind of exploitation by the bureaucratic capitalist compradors of the working people which helps the capitalist compradors create a small number of noble workers to serve them.

This conduct is also a trap of the bureaucratic capitalist compradors, who, through their agents, tried to mislead and deceive the working class. Although the workers movement is currently facing various difficulties and heavy tasks, it has also many advantageous conditions.

The consciousness of the working people of all nationalities at large has increased and their vision has broadened. Now everybody knows that, under present economic crisis of the capitalist world, more than 30 million working people in 24 industrialized capitalist countries are unemployed. This economic disaster is being transferred to the people of many countries of the Third World, including our country. All [word indistinct] and bourgeois scholars and heads of government agencies do not know what to do with the outbreak of this capitalist economic crisis.

This means that fellow workers of our country will understand more easily that the so-called industrialization carried out by Mahathir and Lee Kuan Yew in collusion with foreign monopolists obviously proved that it would not provide jobs to the working people. Competition to survive among capitalist enterprises and conflicts of interest between big capitalists and the working people cannot possibly be resolved by anybody's subjective desire.

Under these circumstances, the working people of our country will be even more easily understand that the way out and the future of the working people cannot be separated from politics and is unquestionably linked closely to those who rule the country and the morality of the public.

The wealth of the public is created by the intelligence and the hands of the working people. This has been analyzed thoroughly. The struggle of working people is solely aimed at destroying the shackles which bind the productive power of the public and distributing the production fairly, which will finally eliminate the system of exploitation.

Since the beginning, the number of working people has been increasing in the struggle to overcome difficulties. The more difficult the conditions surrounding them, the easier it is for them to encourage all the working people of the same fate and suffering to foster their unity.

Pioneers of the working class have long been showing us that, if we can win over the influence of the bourgeois ideology, the working people will be able to free themselves from the shackles that tie their feet and hands and determine their own fate. This will enable them to build a future for the entire working people.

CSO: 4213/518

ARMY TO RECEIVE SIBMAS ARMORED VEHICLES

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs — Malaysia is to buy 162 Sibmas armoured fire support vehicles (AFSVs) and 24 Sibmas armoured vehicle recovery (AVR) costing \$211 million, Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said today.

This is 21 more than previously reported and is the first announcement that AVRs will be included in the deal.

The confirmation ends years of speculation that the army has lost interest in the Sibmas contract and that their analysts have questioned its effectiveness.

The army's Cavalry Corps is expected to take delivery of the first six Sibmas AFSVs this June.

The AFSV can, among its varied tasks, play a supportive role to the Scorpion light tracked armoured vehicles in the battlefield while the AVR is for hauling and recovery of damaged AFSVs.

The Sibmas AFSV is a six wheeler with a three-man crew and can carry an infantry section of nine men.

Enck Abang Abu Bakar said the Army conducted an "in-depth" study on the general staff requirements in

respect to the three classes of armoured vehicles, namely, the light tracked armoured vehicles, the armoured four wheelers, and the armoured six wheelers.

The British Scorpion was selected for the light tracked armoured vehicle, the West German Condor for the armoured four-wheeler and the Belgian Sibmas for the armoured six wheeler, he added.

On allegations that the Belgium firm, BN Constructions Ferroviaires Metalliques S.A, responsible for assembling the Sibmas, had no experience in assembling and manufacturing armoured vehicles, the Deputy Minister said:

"The firm has five manufacturing plants which assemble large quantities of armoured vehicles, both wheeled and tracked. They are also involved in the manufacturing of certain parts for other armoured vehicles such as the West German Leopard main battle tanks."

Enck Abang Abu Bakar also pointed out that the armour of the Sibmas can withstand any form of small arms fire as well as artillery and mortar splinters.

PHILIPPINES

'AFP' REPORTS DETAILS OF JAPANESE AID PACKAGE

OW071415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpts] Manila, 7 May (AFP)—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and visiting Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone today agreed on the need for a "new era of rationality" in Japan's ties with Southeast Asia for the sake of regional security and economic progress, a presidential spokesman said.

In a four-hour meeting with Mr Marcos, Prime Minister Cesar Virata and other Filipino officials, Mr Nakasone also announced the release of 65 billion yen (280 million dollars) to finance 10 Philippine infrastructure projects, the spokesman added.

The 65 billion yen are loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) with three percent interest annually and a term of 30 years with a 10-year grace period.

President Marcos said that the 65 billion yen from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) would finance the following:

1. Leyte geothermal power plant construction--19,050 million yen (81 million dollars)
2. Integrated steel mill project dock and handling facilities--7,000 million yen (30 million dollars)
3. Southern Luzon extra high voltage project--9.9 billion yen [figure indistinct] million dollars)
4. West Leyte road improvement project and detailed engineering for Northwest Leyte road--6.3 billion yen (27 million dollars)
Metro Manila radial road and other roads projects--5.4 billion yen (23 million dollars)
6. (?Bohol) irrigation--4.6 billion yen (19.5 million dollars)
7. PNR rail car maintenance depot--495 billion yen (19 million dollars)
8. Nationwide flood control dredging project--1.14 billion yen (5.0 million dollars)

'MATUPHUM' VIEWS ARTICLES CARRIED BY CPT JOURNAL

BK111346 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 11 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] An army source has informed MATUPHUM that SSPT, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party of Thailand, in February published an article entitled: "Some Facts About the 4th CPT Congress" in the second issue of its monthly magazine. The article was written by Phirun Chatwanitchakun, "Comrade Kwan," a former student leader who joined the CPT and is still working in the jungle. The explanation by the magazine's editorial staff says that the article was intended to refute another article, also entitled: "Some Facts About the 4th CPT Congress," which was written by Dr Weng Tochirakan, a former CPT member who surrendered to the government.

Dr Weng's article was published in a daily newspaper in the middle of December. Dr Weng said that he wanted his article to be part of the record of the history of the Thai nation. Phirun noted in his article that, if Dr Weng wrote the article as the gesture of his gratitude to Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut for their presence at his wedding party, "I sympathize with him and will try to understand him."

Phirun's article was divided into six parts: 1. Selection of representatives to attend the congress; 2. Preparation of documents for the congress; 3. Venue of the congress; 4. Minutes of the congress; 5. Election of the Central Executive Committee; and 6. Political issues discussed at the congress.

The article confirmed that the congress was held and proceeded in accordance with the democratic system. However, mistakes did occur in some units or operational zones due to some inconveniences, such as suppression operations by the government forces. It noted that Dr Weng's article only reflects his own point of view.

"What criterion did Dr Weng use to judge other people's line of thinking? He simply labelled other people as members of the old school of thought because their opinions differed from his. Is he not oppressing democracy and intimidating other people? What is his new ideology? I hope it is not the plan to uproot the CPT as he often mentions in connection with Policy No 66/2523, which he and Gen Athit Kamlang-ek toasted during the party."

Phirun's article said: "We must respect other people's opinions. Dr Weng believes that he has the truth in his hands and has decided to fight until he wins. Since he has already defected to the government, he should not make up stories to defame other people. Such a man can never solve the problems for the people."

Phirun concluded his article by saying that if he had time he would join Assistant Professor Thida Thaworaset's "The United Front" column adding: "Since both of us want to defend the interests of the country and people, we should be able to exchange our views."

Meanwhile, Mrs Chonthira Sattayawatthana, a former lecturer of Chulalongkon University who has also joined the CPT, in her "From the Jungle to Town" column, denied a press report that she is planning to come down to Bangkok to surrender. In a poem she said: "With the heart of a swimmer, with the heart of a cross-country runner, I will continue to struggle on this path. The stars are cold, the ground is hot. How can I leave? Although I am only a small woman, nothing can deceive me."

The source disclosed that intelligence units of the government have not attached any importance to the SSPT document because they believe that it is already too late to do anything to revive the CPT.

CSO: 4207/108

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL WELCOMES ARMY CORPS BACK FROM KAMPUCHEA

BK051254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] On the morning of 4 May 1983, Sen Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the VPA General Staff, visited the various units of the Cuu Long Corps, which had just returned home upon fulfillment of their international obligations in Kampuchea.

The senior general had cordial talks with the command cadres of the corps, called on the cadres and combatants of its infantry division, and visited and presented gifts donated by the Ministry of National Defense to the wounded and sick soldiers now undergoing treatment at the corps' hospital.

The comrades of the corps' command staff briefed the senior general on the efforts of all the cadres and combatants during their days of fighting and working in Kampuchea for the sake of the fraternal Kampuchean people's revolutionary undertaking. All the cadres and combatants satisfactorily fulfilled their assigned missions and the corps had the honor of being awarded the Ankor Order by the Kampuchea Party and state. This is a highest distinction of the PRK state.

On behalf of the military commission of the CPV Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, Sen Gen Le Trong Tan commended the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps for having fulfilled their international obligations toward the fraternal Kampuchean nation.

He urged the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps to continue to uphold the armed forces' glorious tradition by remaining modest while learning from other friendly units, constantly cultivating their revolutionary qualities, building up a standard pattern of activity, strictly observing discipline, striving to carry out unit-building and undergo training, and constantly increasing their combat effectiveness and combat readiness.

A grand ceremony was also held at the Thong Nhut conference hall by the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committee at 1600 on 4 May to welcome back the Cuu Long Corps.

CSO: 4200/568

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL REVIEWS EXPERIENCE OF 'GREAT CAMPAIGN'

BK041202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 May 83

[Continuation of "excerpt" from article by Maj Gen Nguyen Nam Khanh carried in the May issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Vigorously Step up the Determined To Win Emulation Movement To Push the Great Campaign Forward by a New Step"]

[Text] Third, attention must be given to building clean, firm and strong basic party organizations to serve as the cores of comprehensively firm and strong basic units which will lead the emulation movement. The objective of the great campaign is to enhance the quality and fighting strength of our armed forces and army. This strength is the combination of many factors and it must be reflected in the basic units. Only with strong basic units will the entire army be strong. In the basic unit, basic party organization and party chapters constitute the leading nuclei and the core forces. Reality shows that in those units that have clean, firm and strong basic party organization, fighting strength is high and the emulation movement in support of the campaign is carried out with good results.

Fourth, it is necessary to develop the effectiveness of command. Commanders at all levels must directly guide and regulate all activities in support of the campaign and the emulation movement. Experience gained over the past 4 years, especially in 1982, shows that, in those units where the campaign has been carried out effectively and the emulation movement has developed vigorously, continually and with good results, commanders--from those at the highest level to leading cadres at the basic level--have all directly guided and regulated the campaign and the emulation movement. During the initial stage, when the commanders had yet to fully grasp their functions of guiding and regulating the campaign and the emulation movement and to truly launch themselves into the campaign, the campaign did not take on the characteristics of a mass movement. However, beginning in 1982, when commanders at all levels took direct charge, the movement took a marked turn for the better. In particular, in those units where the number of cadres with outstanding ratings was large, the movement developed steadily and with good results.

Commanders know the strategies of the higher echelons and directly issue orders and directives to the lower echelons. Therefore, more than anyone else, they

must be in charge of the campaign and the emulation movement in their units or localities. Only the commanders can mobilize all organs and cadres under their command to carry out a unified plan to advance the campaign and the emulation movement along the right track in an effective manner. The commanders must proceed from the party lines and the actual conditions of their units or localities to make correct decisions; and, once correct decisions have been made, forces must be mustered for carrying them out. In directly taking charge, the commanders must personally approach the basic units and draw upon the experience of each type of basic unit to devise general guidelines.

Fifth, it is necessary to consider guiding pilot units, building models and multiplying progressive models as a scientific method for accelerating, expanding and advancing the emulation movement. One of the important goals of leadership and command in general, and of the effort to guide and regulate the emulation movement in particular, is to guide pilot units and draw upon experience therefrom for devising general guidelines. Guiding pilot units is both a scientific method and a valuable experience in the course of actually carrying out the campaign. To guide pilot units means to help them organize and conduct activities one step ahead rather than to act on their behalf, not to reserve all means, materials and forces for them or to provide them with favorable conditions on a priority basis. Pilot units should be suitably chosen in accordance with the specific characteristics and tasks of each unit or locality and with the requirements of the emulation movements. But generally speaking, it is not advisable to select units with good or outstanding performance, or units that lag too far behind or operate under special conditions. Rather, we should select units with average performance which have the conditions for advancement under the circumstances involving advantages and difficulties somewhat similar to those experienced by units of the same type; and only by so doing will the experience to be drawn for general guidance be truly useful.

To select and guide pilot units satisfactorily, the commanders must personally assess the actual situation of the pilot units, assist them in formulating plans and approve those plans. At the same time, it is necessary to arrange for the various organs to uniformly assist pilot units and send a number of capable and experienced cadres who fully grasp the intentions of the commanders to the pilot units periodically to guide and check their activities, draw upon this experience for general guidance, and create conditions for them to develop their role and effectiveness.

Once progressive models have been built, either comprehensively or in a certain respect, we must rapidly multiply them and launch an emulation movement to learn from, catch up with and excel them with a view to broadly developing new factors and progressive models and pushing the emulation movement a new step forward.

Sixth, it is necessary to develop the combined strength and the integrated force of the entire party, people and army—both within and without the army, and of both the higher and lower echelons. The reality of the campaign over the past few years shows that, in those units or localities where attention is given to coordinating forces and closely combining the activities of the army with those of the various sectors, echelons and the local organs, mass organizations, administrative bodies and people, the fighting strength is enhanced

and the emulation movement develops satisfactorily both within those units and among the people by and large. Units that are stationed in the various localities must take the initiative to strengthen their close relationship with the local party organizations, administrative bodies, mass organizations and people, and closely join the latter in stepping up the emulation movement to manifest the singlemindedness of the army and people in an effort to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

The achievements of the campaign are possible not only because we know how to create a combined strength, but also because we know how to use uniform methods for closely combining ideology with organization and policies. Reality shows that, if ideological measures are neglected, we will be unable to create a correct motive for emulation activities and the voluntary character of the movement. Organizational measures and policies, though very important, cannot replace ideological measures and they can only develop their effect if we know how to closely combine them with ideological measures. A matter of importance for emulation within the armed forces is the need to pay special attention to enhancing the fighting ideal as this is the absolute strong point of our army and, at the same time, to closely and harmoniously combine ideological measures with organizational measures and policies, create correct motives for emulation, and wholeheartedly care for the material and spiritual life of cadres and soldiers.

In 1983 and the 1983-85 period, the tasks entrusted by the party and state to the armed forces are very heavy but glorious. Our armed forces and army must constantly enhance their revolutionary vigilance and join the entire people in defeating the enemy's kind of multifaceted war of sabotage to firmly defend the undertaking to build socialism; and at the same time, must continue to improve their combined quality and combat readiness, consolidate the all-people national defense and always stay ready and sufficiently strong to defeat a war of aggression that may be launched by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists under any circumstances and on whatever scale. Our army must also engage in productive labor to actively and effectively develop the economy and fulfill its international duties toward the fraternal peoples and armies of Laos and Kampuchea.

Joining in the seething nationwide socialist emulation movement to successfully carry out the socioeconomic tasks and targets set forth by the Fifth Party Congress and the party Central Committee's Third Plenum, our people's armed forces must develop the achievements already recorded over the past years and continue to step up the determined to win emulation movement to push the great campaign of the armed forces forward by a new step. The emulation orientation for the entire army in 1983 and the years that follow is to create a deep and broad movement for voluntary revolutionary actions among a large number of cadres and soldiers to systematically change the situation on a yearly basis and make the movement advance evenly and steadily by 1985.

Continuing to achieve the objectives of the great campaign, by vigorously developing the fine character and further improving the fighting strength

in order to successfully fulfill the military tasks for 1983 and the ensuing years, will always remain the goal of our armed forces' emulation movement.

We must rely on the situation and tasks of our armed forces to develop the great results obtained from the implementation of the great campaign over the past 4 years and to overcome those fields of activity which are still weak. While promoting the emulation movement among the armed forces in 1983 and the ensuing years, we must concentrate on effecting a change in the sense of organization and discipline among troops and in their sense and ability to master the use of their weapons and equipment--that is to satisfactorily handle and manage weapons and technical equipment without allowing any cases of loss, fire, explosion or damage to occur. In promoting economization and increased production for self-sufficiency, we must further improve the material, spiritual and cultural life of troops and must ensure that troops can enjoy all their privileges.

Creating an important change in the achievement of the three objectives is the great responsibility of the entire armed forces--of all cadres and combatants. To achieve this aim, we must increase our ideological and organizational work by making troops strong ideologically and units solid organizationally. We must concentrate to satisfactorily carry out the key task of providing additional training to improve the knowledge of the contingents of party cadres and members, especially high- and intermediate-ranking cadres and command cadres at all levels, in order to make party cadres and members fully aware of party lines and policies so that they can strive to struggle to implement and defend these lines and policies, and increase their fighting determination, their sense of responsibility and their efforts to study and undergo training for the improvement of their organizational and managerial abilities and for the fulfillment of all assigned missions with good results.

We must build pure and steadfast grassroots-level party organizations so that they can play the core role in building comprehensively steadfast grassroots-level units and in providing guidance for these units to satisfactorily fulfill their political tasks.

We must further increase the number of pure and steadfast grassroots-level party organizations and must ensure that there will be no weak party organizations at the grassroots level within a few years from now.

We must attach great importance to the building of grassroots-level party organizations and party chapters within establishments where there are many party members who are high- or intermediate-level cadres, within combat units, and within those organs which manage or utilize large quantities of materials and technical equipment.

We must make everyone, from the cadre down to combatant and from staff organ down to grassroots-level unit, correctly assess the results of the implementation of the campaign over the past 4 years and firmly grasp the orientation and objectives to be achieved under the emulation movement in the years to come.

We must continue to foster the correct motives for emulation and direct all thoughts and actions toward satisfactorily organizing the implementation of the political tasks of the entire armed forces, of each unit and each individual.

Each echelon, unit and locality must take practical steps to successfully fulfill all the criteria of the emulation movement, must clearly devise plans and concrete objectives and criteria, and must obtain concrete progress and achievements, right from the beginning, if visible changes are to be created in each period of time and for each concrete objective and criterion.

Let our entire armed forces strive to join with the entire people in whipping up a revolutionary movement--a seething socialist emulation movement--throughout the country with a determination to successfully fulfill the tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland as already outlined in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

CSO: 4200/568

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VPA'S B-24 GROUP IN LAOS RECEIVES AWARDS

BK041527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] On 30 April the B-24 Group of our army now performing international duty in Laos held a ceremony to receive the Heroic Unit title for the second time and the Military Service Order bestowed by our state. Present at the ceremony were Maj Gen Nguyen Hoa, alternate member of the party Central Committee who represented the Ministry of National Defense; Nguyen Xuan, our country's ambassador to Laos; and other comrades. Also present were Maj Gen Osakan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy defense minister of Laos; many high-ranking officers of the Lao People's Army; and representatives of the local party and administrative organizations.

The comrade colonel commander of the group read a report highlighting the growth and maturity of his unit and expressing the pride felt by the group cadres and soldiers in receiving these lofty awards. At the same time, he pledged to the party, government and army that the group personnel will intensively engage in study and training activities to constantly enhance their fighting spirit with the determination to fulfill all tasks and strengthen the special militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, Maj Gen Nguyen Hoa pinned the order on the determined-to-win flag of the B-24 Group. He praised the unit for the outstanding achievements it has recorded in the past years and urged the group cadres and soldiers to develop their past achievements, constantly enhance their revolutionary character, stand ready to fight and fight well and at the same time, make their unit comprehensively firm and strong in order to fulfill all missions.

On behalf of the cadres and soldiers of the Lao People's Army, Maj Gen Osakan expressed his sincere gratitude toward the party, government, army and people of fraternal Vietnam, particularly the B-24 Group. He stressed that the achievements of the B-24 Group vividly symbolize pure revolutionary heroism and proletarian internationalism. He wished cadres and soldiers of the B-24 Group even greater achievements in their lofty mission and in their contribution to consolidating and developing the special friendship between Laos and Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/568

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI SCORES NAKASONE'S VISIT TO ASEAN NATIONS

BK121032 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 May 83

[Station commentary: "Still Only an Outdated and Shortsighted Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's 30 April-10 May tour of five ASEAN countries and Brunei has concluded. This was his third trip abroad since taking office 6 months ago. The Tokyo press views this tour as unsuccessful. If one takes a look at the goals set by the Japanese authorities for this trip, one can see this comment is not quite ungrounded.

One of the goals set for Nakasone's tour was to tightly attach the ASEAN countries to Tokyo's economic orbit to serve the interests of monopolistic Japanese capitalists who are facing difficulties from an economic recession. Trying to achieve this goal, Nakasone has promised to increase aid to ASEAN, to raise imports from ASEAN by 50 percent and to reduce taxes on these imports.

By dripping a little bit of interest, Nakasone hoped to bait the ASEAN countries. However, this trick by Nakasone seems to be unable to fool the host countries. The former Indonesian vice president, Adam Malik said: Mr Nakasone should not think that Indonesia needs Japan. Japan itself needs Indonesia as a market and a source of raw materials. It is necessary to prevent the crafty plots of industrial countries which are trying to replace [word indistinct] colonialism with the economic exploitation of developing countries. The Japanese investors should not exploit the Indonesian people. Indonesians are no longer slaves.

Throughout his tour, the slogan that was always on the trip of Japanese Government leader's tongue was to oppose Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. He distorted the real situation in the three Indochinese countries, pledged Tokyo's support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique in the so-called Democratic Coalition Government of Kampuchea. He reiterated Japan's plan to continually use aid as pressure to achieve political schemes, namely the suspension of aid to Vietnam. He strived to incite confrontation and oppose the trend for dialogue among the regional countries.

It is obvious that the Tokyo administration continues to implement a hostile policy toward the three Indochinese peoples. This is an erroneous and shortsighted policy. The general public in the region has clearly realized that

the very stability of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries is an important factor guaranteeing peace and security in the region.

More people in the ASEAN countries' political circles see more clearly every day the true nature of the problem. They realize more clearly every day the insidious Chinese plot to cause trouble and confrontation among the regional countries so that China can fish in troubled waters.

Meanwhile, the situation in Kampuchea is developing increasingly well. Objective people cannot help but see the continuous manifestations of good will by the three Indochinese countries. The most recent one was the partial withdrawal of volunteer Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

It is mainly because of this that the trend for dialogue between the two groups of Indochina and ASEAN countries is developing. It is not without reason that Mr Nakasone's hatred and hostility against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries has not been supported by the ASEAN countries.

His action only shows that Nakasone is acting like an envoy of Beijing and Washington in the crusade against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Through this tour, the Japanese Government leader further wanted to confront and calm the general public that is being worried by Tokyo's effort to build up militarily which has tightened Japan to the U.S. military carriage and by the manifestations of restoring Japanese militarism.

Throughout his tour, Mr Nakasone was using flattering words to coax the ASEAN countries. However, his sweet words cannot deceive the ASEAN public opinion. As a matter of fact, militarism is still a ghost that obsesses the Southeast Asian countries' public. They have realized clearly the extreme danger it poses to mankind and they cannot help being anxious when the Tokyo administration is taking action along the line of restoring militarism in Japan.

The former Indonesian foreign minister, Abdulgani said: The militarization of Japan will be the cause of instability in the Pacific and Asia region. The public in other ASEAN countries has also voiced its anger at this plot of the Tokyo administration. On 4 May, human rights activists in the Philippines called Nakasone a symbol of Japanese militarism as the Philippine people demonstrated to protest of his tour. In Thailand, on 3 May, large numbers of university students demonstrated in front of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok to protest Tokyo's military buildup that is aimed at undermining stability and security in the region.

Evidently, no matter how many words of comfort and coaxing Nakasone has used, he still could not persuade the general public in ASEAN countries to believe that Japan has no intention of restoring militarism and that it only desires peace and security in the world. Nakasone's tour of the ASEAN countries and Brunei has ended. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this tour was more evidence of the Nakasone administration's revolution within the vicious circle of an outdated and shortsighted foreign policy. Such a wrongful policy is of no interest to the Japanese people.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THIRTY THOUSAND SINO-CAMBODIAN REFUGEES AWAITING ASYLUM

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Mar 83 p 6

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] Minh Tan--Huynh Bo, now 63 years old, was maitre d'hotel at Phnom Penh's New Tricotin Restaurant in 1975. Driven out of Cambodia's capital by the Khmers Rouges, he eventually escaped to Vietnam with his wife and six of their children. After arriving in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 May 1975, he earned a living from petty street trading, notably in Cholon, the Chinese quarter. On 29 March 1981, he had an interview with the French vice consul to obtain authorization for him and his family to join his daughter, Huynh Binh, 23, who lives in Paris. "We are still waiting for an answer," says Phung, one of his sons who learned French at the Voltaire and Michelet schools in Phnom Penh. Bo's family was later transferred, on 9 September 1982, to this camp for Sino-Cambodian refugees that had been set up at the edge of the former Michelin plantation in Dau Tien, 40 kilometers as the crow flies from Cambodia and 150 kilometers northwest of Ho Chi Minh City.

Cambodian refugees in Vietnam? It is a little difficult at first to believe that any of them are left. After all, relations between the two countries have been so close since the Vietnamese intervention in 1979. But there are still some 30,000 of them today, including 14,000 in camps set up with the help of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a good 10,000 or so still hanging around in Saigon, where two Khmer pagodas--Phu Lam and Nguyen Van Troi (formerly Truong Minh Giang)--are at their disposal. If one looks more closely, the explanation is simpler than one would think.

The vast majority of these refugees once belonged to the urban lower middle class of Sino-Cambodians. They all explain in unison: "Even when the Khmers Rouges were driven out in 1979, we had no reason to go back to Cambodia. We had lost everything there: relatives, property, and jobs. We all want to go abroad." Vietnamese authorities approve. Mrs Duy Luyen, deputy chairwoman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, explains: "We have other priorities, and we hope they will settle in other countries." Four thousand of them have left since 1979, but of the 30,000 who remain, the Vietnamese say that only 8,000 have relatives abroad and are therefore "eligible," theoretically, for the reunion of families.

Tired of Waiting

Meanwhile, with the cooperation of the UNHCR, Vietnam has set up camps that no Western journalist has been authorized to visit until now. Minh Tan, which at the beginning of March was sheltering just over 5,000 refugees (a third of whom are under 16 years of age), is an open camp that is quite spread out and has no barbed wire. Bordering the buildings erected for the residents, 160 hectares have been placed at their disposal. The objective: to expand farming to some 200 hectares so that the center will reach the threshold of self-sufficiency in food by 1983. Mr Tuan, a Vietnamese from the north who heads the camp, seems to feel that it will not happen because of bad weather and, above all, the difficulty involved in retraining city dwellers to work in the fields.

The UNHCR has already invested nearly \$14 million in this program. But collecting additional contributions is difficult, notably because Vietnam maintains a sizable contingent of troops in Cambodia against the wishes of a good portion of the international community. It was apparently for that reason that the EEC halted its shipments of rice to the Sino-Cambodian refugees 2 years ago. The head of the Minh Tan community complains: "Nine kilograms of rice per person per month is not enough." Moreover, as is true everywhere, third countries are becoming less and less willing to take in these refugees. The example is cited here of the head of a family who was first accepted and then rejected by New Zealand. Tired of waiting, he walked back across Cambodia to the Thai frontier, where he gained admittance to the camp in Khao I Dang. A local representative of the UNHCR says: "From there, he managed to obtain permission for himself alone to go to New Zealand, and then, under the rules on the reunion of families, he was able to bring his wife and two children in as well." In all, for him as for many others, 8 years were wasted before obtaining the privilege of emigrating permanently.

Those most threatened in the short term are the Sino-Cambodians still living in Ho Chi Minh City. They will gradually be forced to go to the camps built for them. The reason, according to the Vietnamese, is that this will make it easier to provide them with supplies and will facilitate the procedure for their emigration. But there were only about 1,500 departures last year, and there were only 158 during the first 2 months of 1983. If the trend is not reversed, the camps are going to fill up and the fate of the Sino-Cambodian refugees in Vietnam will depend, in the longer term, on the patience of the local authorities. After all, the Cambodian frontier is never more than 40 kilometers from Minh Tan.

11748

CSO: 4219/52

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

OFFICIALS VIEW MITTERRAND VISIT TO PRC

BK050816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 5 May (AFP)--While the Vietnamese press have still not yet reacted to French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to China, there is much disquiet in official circles about the prospect of French help for what Hanoi calls the "Chinese warmongers and expansionists."

Vietnamese officials have privately expressed relief at the announcement that China will not after all be buying French Mirage 2000 fighter-bombers.

"These aircraft would have been a new threat to our country. Despite our ties of friendship with France, we would have had to condemn this sale," one high-ranking officer said.

On the eve of Mr Mitterrand's arrival in Beijing, a top Vietnamese expressed concern about the economic consequences of the French president's trip: "We appreciate that France is attracted by the Chinese market, but we hope that Vietnam will not suffer. It is always the smaller countries which lose out."

On Cambodia, the Vietnamese noted with satisfaction Mr Mitterrand's condemnation of the "bloody" and "inexcusable" Khmer Rouge regime, toppled by the Vietnamese Army in January 1979.

On the other hand, they appeared disappointed at the French president's statement that France "will never recognise the regime installed in Phnom Penh."

Mr Mitterrand's China visit comes almost one and a half months after an official two-day visit to Hanoi by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

CSO: 4209/367

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY HAILS INDOCHINESE SUMMIT

OW072350 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 7 May 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May, VNA--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States has warmly greeted the fine results of the summit conference of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam held in Vientiane February 22-23, 1983.

In a letter dated April 25 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, it said:

"We fully endorse the conclusions drawn in the two final documents issued from the conference.

The conference represents a new level of unity and solidarity; your cooperative efforts and agreements in support of and defense of each other, has given rise to the best possible opportunity for new gains in the struggle by all three countries, to develop higher economic levels and cultural gains and to guarantee each other protection against all imperialist predators and their client stooges who threaten.

If there were any doubts in the mind of any honest person of the correctness of the path you have chosen, the latest murderous attacks upon the peace-loving people of Vietnam by their northern neighbors is ample proof of the necessity of alliance.

In fact, this most recent provocation and attack and those which constantly take place against the Kampuchean people as they struggle to recover from the genocide of the Pol Pot murderers, removes any excuse for not supporting your just actions in mutual defense and cooperation.

Your joint efforts are an outstanding example of Leninist style of construction and cooperation among nations. It serves as an example to all those newly liberated nations and those who struggle for liberation....

Your efforts to convene a regional meeting of ASEAN and other Southeast Asian countries for the purpose of establishing the area as a zone of peace and stability is of vital importance to lessening the areas of world tensions and possibilities of so-called conventional and nuclear war."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DELEGATE IN KUALA LUMPUR SUPPORTS PALESTINE STAND

OW052321 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 5 May, VNA--"The government and people of Vietnam firmly support the just stand of the Palestinian Liberation Front," said Ha Van Lau, vice-minister for foreign affairs and head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, at the Asian Conference on Palestine in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday.

Ha Van Lau strongly condemned the U.S.-backed Israeli Zionists for pursuing a policy of aggression and [word indistinct] against Palestine and other Arab countries. He denounced U.S. imperialism for using Israel as an instrument to further its expansionist schemes and plunder the Middle East of its rich natural resources.

The Vietnamese delegate urged Israel to scrupulously implement the UN resolutions concerning the Palestine question, withdraw unconditionally all its troops from the territories of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries, and recognize the Palestinian people's inviolable national rights.

"The government and people of Vietnam reiterate their militant solidarity with and unshakable support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Front to regain their right to self-determination, the right to return to their own homeland, and the right to set up an independent and sovereign Palestinian state," Ha Van Lau pointed out.

He declared the SRV's unqualified support for the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East in order to find an allround solution to the Middle East question of which the essential is a correct and durable solution to the Palestine question.

CSO: 4209/367

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI SCORES CRITICISM OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW051027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The fact about Vietnam's partial troops withdrawal has been reported by Western newsmen. Regrettably, Chinese and Yugoslav newsmen, who had been invited, failed to show up. Then, the next day, Beijing Radio clamored that this was a new farce staged by Vietnam.

Why did China, which proclaims itself as being more concerned about the Kampuchean people's lives than anyone else, not send its journalists to Phnom Penh? One can find only one single correct answer, namely that, had they gone there, they could not talk without rhyme or reason in face of the obvious truth that was as clear as daylight, a truth recognized by their colleagues, including not a small number of people who have no sympathy for Vietnam or the new regime in Kampuchea.

As for Mr Dhanabalan, Singapore foreign minister, who is attending the UN-sponsored Asian-African region conference on the Palestinian issue held as far away as Malaysia, he sat there and commented: This was nothing but a military review in Phnom Penh. One cannot be sure that that column of troops will return to Vietnam. He did not know, or deliberately refused to know, that some of the foreign newsmen, after witnessing the troop withdrawal ceremony in Phnom Penh, had been invited to sit on tanks and troop trucks to accompany the column of troops moving toward Tay Ninh, while some others had been invited to sit on helicopters, flying low, to observe the entire movement of the Cuu Long Corps. Later, they themselves were invited, along with a number of other newsmen from Ho Chi Minh City, to witness the ceremony welcoming the returning troops at the Moc Bai border point in Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province.

Truth always remains the truth. No matter how people deliberately try to distort the truth and turn white into black, they cannot reverse it. Likewise, the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. This has been true and will always remain so.

CSO: 4200/568

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AFGHAN OFFICIAL SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE--Hanoi, 5 May, VNA--"We warmly acclaim the statement of the extraordinary conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea," said Afghan Vice Foreign Minister Daneshjo. He made the remarks while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Sy Hoat on April 30 who informed him of Vietnam's and Kampuchea's decision on partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Daneshjo said that this testified to the Indochinese countries' unrelenting efforts for peace and dialogue in the region. It also reflected Vietnam's strict observance of the resolution of the 7th non-aligned summit, and constituted a strong and convincing answer to China's fallacious propaganda about the situation in Kampuchea. "We unreservedly support your correct stand and good will," he stressed. [Text] [OR050725 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 5 May 83]

SYMPATHY MESSAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE'S DROUGHT--Hanoi, 7 May, VNA--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent his deep sympathy to President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel over a prolonged drought which has caused extensive damage to the Mozambiquean people. The message says: "Having suffered from a 30-year war and repeated natural calamities, we deeply sympathize with the Mozambiquean people, who are facing difficulties, especially at a time when they are concentrating all efforts on overcoming the consequences of colonialism and opposing the schemes and acts of sabotage by the South African authorities and the reactionary forces. We believe that the fraternal Mozambiquean people, under the clear sighted leadership of the FRELIMO Party and the Government of the PRM headed by you, and with their industrious and creative labour, will soon overcome the difficulties caused by the drought." [Text] [OW072340 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 7 May 83]

CCDK CABINET MEETING SCORED--The Beijing authorities are advertising for the so-called cabinet meeting between Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk's reception of credentials from several ambassadors. But the more they do so, the more they expose their confusion. In fact, Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionary forces--Beijing's henchmen--are disintegrating after sustaining heavy setbacks at the Thai-Kampuchean border. The rapid revival of the Kampuchean people and the powerful growth of the PRK are confirmed by many foreign observers, including a former U.S. ambassador to Kampuchea. The good will and correct stand of the three Indochinese countries are clearly proven by both words and deeds. The withdrawal of a group of

divisions of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, which began on Monday, has been praised by broad sections of public opinion. In such a situation, no doubt, Beijing has to resort to every trick to make people believe that the tripartite coalition government, a disguise of the Pol Pot clique, still exists. [Text] [BK041206 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 May 83]

SIHANOUK VISIT TO FRANCE, BANGKOK--Under the title: "Beijing Again Stages a Bad Play," NHAN DAN today comments on a new farce by Beijing as follows: After many nights of thought, the Beijing reactionaries came up with a new charade by suddenly sending Sihanouk, their political puppet, to France and then Thailand to act out the holding of a cabinet meeting with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan and receive credentials from the so-called ambassadors of several countries. This shows that the Beijing expansionists could not think of any better farce. When stuck for ideas about how to make propaganda for the Khmer reactionaries, they put the three horses, which always kick one another, into the same stable to stage a farce for mass media photographers. This farce directed by the Beijing stage directors, however, was awful. It was awkward and insipid. [Text] [BK040517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 83]

KARMAL MEETS INDOCHINESE DELEGATIONS--On 29 April, Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, cordially received in Kabul the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean delegations which had come to attend the fifth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution. After informing the delegations of the situation in Afghanistan, Chairman Karmal said: The Afghan people and the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are comrades-in-arms sharing the same revolutionary ideal and having the same enemy. He pointed out: The U.S. imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and other reactionary powers are colluding with one another in their sabotage against the Afghan revolution as well as the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries. Beijing said it had taught Vietnam a lesson, but on the contrary, Vietnam dealt the Chinese aggressors well-deserved counterblows. They oppose and undermine the Afghan revolution, but Afghanistan keeps advancing toward surefire success. The Afghan revolution is learning from and applying the experiences of the revolutions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. [Text] [OW041139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 83]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS WATER CONSERVANCY MEETING

OW070847 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 7 May 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May, VNA--On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Pham Van Dong has lauded the efforts of water conservancy workers throughout the country.

Speaking at a recent reviewing conference here of the water conservancy service, Chairman Pham Van Dong said:

"To speak of water conservancy means to speak of the ways to make use of water and to limit its adverse effect."

He quoted President Ho as saying that water is useful but may be harmful, too. It causes flood if it is in excess, and causes drought if it is deficient. To harmonize the relationship between water and the soil is the task of the water conservancy service in order to improve life and build socialism in Vietnam.

"Agricultural production," the chairman continued, "play an important role now as well as in the future. To boost agricultural production, we must attach importance to farming methods of which irrigation is the prime condition. The Vietnamese people have obtained big successes in controlling floods and droughts and exploiting water resources for economic build-up.

"The irrigation projects built so far," he noted, "are capable of watering 2.2 million hectares, draining 850,000 hectares, and protecting 70,000 hectares from salt water. We have also built more than 2,000 kilometres of dikes along the main rivers, and as much along smaller rivers, together with nearly 3,000 kilometres of sea dikes and embankments.

"The success in water conservancy has made it possible to practice intensive cultivation, increase crop output and extend the cultivated land and gradually stabilize agricultural production."

"By way of irrigation," the chairman continued, "many provinces and districts in the Red River Delta and in the northern midlands are making better use of

the land productivity and the potentials of each area. Gone are the days when the fields were scorched dry by the sun, when drought struck in nine of ten years, when the farmers in the low-lying areas "retted their skin when alive and retted their bones after death".

With money and manpower contributed by the population and investments, by the state, the coastal district of Hai Hau in Ha Nam Ninh Province has built a system of irrigation and drainage works to effectively combat draught, water-logging and salt water infiltration. This, together with better farming techniques, they have increased crop output continually even in the years of adverse weather. In 1982, Hai Hau harvested an average of nearly 8.3 tonnes per hectare.

"In the northern mountain region, water conservancy has brought about fundamental changes in agricultural production. More than two-thirds of the rice acreage have been provided with irrigation works. Vast rice fields in the mountain area of Dien Bieng, Nghia Lo, Hoa An and Trang Dinh are supporting two crops of rice a year. The irrigation projects have also helped many communes of ethnic nationalities give up their nomadic life and stop the indiscriminate felling of trees. In many provinces in central Vietnam and in the Central Highlands many districts with good water conservancy-work have emerged.

Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Danang Province, for example, by building on the strength of the cooperative, has been able to install several electric pumping stations and dig a system of irrigation canals to supply water for almost all its arable land. For four years in a row, Dien Ban got around ten tonnes per hectare in a year, in particular per hectare yield exceeded 11 tonnes in 1982. A food-deficient district in the past, Dien Ban now has sold the state tens of thousands of tonnes of surplus rice.

"Ea-soup District in the Central Highlands Province of Dac Lac, relying on its specific conditions in terrain and the traditional farming habits, concentrated on building irrigation works in one village first, and later extended the network to the whole district.

With the expansion of irrigation the acreage of terraced fields was narrowed progressively to make room for wet rice fields. The ethnic minority groups one after another abandoned their nomadic life and settled for sedentary farming applying new methods of wet rice growing, such as using organic fertilizer or ploughing their fields instead of digging holes for sowing. This resulted in higher productivity and living standard of the population, as well as bigger grain deliveries to the state.

Chairman Pham Van Dong went on:

"Since the liberation of the south, the irrigation movement there has expanded continually and has begun to make its effect felt. Some model districts have emerged in the movement. For instance, Phung Hiep District in the Mekong Delta Province of Hau Giang, owing to newly dug canals connecting the Hau River with the local fields, has during the past few years grown an additional crop in winter-spring increased its rice yield, enlarged the cultivated area and raised its gross output of grain from 58,000 tonnes in 1979 to 104,000 tonnes in 1982.

"In An Giang Province, also in the Mekong Delta, which grew a single crop in a year with often a double harvests, has through intensive irrigation and drainage brought in fresh water to wash acidity from the soil, achieved visible progress in rice production.

We can cite many other examples from which we can learn many lessons".

Chairman Pham Van Dong continued:

"A very important point (is) that the expansion of irrigation has done a lot to building and consolidating the new production relations and effecting radical changes in our country side on the path to socialism.

Irrigation has also created conditions for the development of water and road transport for gradually putting an end to the plight of the farmers caused by stagnant water in both the northern and southern deltas. In the mountain regions, irrigation has supplied clean water to many areas. The combination of small irrigation projects with small electric power stations and small engineering workshops has increased production and improved life in many places.

"However, the present irrigation networks can ensure water for only 37 per cent of the total cultivated acreage, chiefly in the northern plains. Moreover, they were built mainly for the rice fields. The watered acreage of subsidiary and industrial crops remain negligible.

Not enough irrigation projects have been built in many large regions with great agricultural potentials such as the Mekong Delta, the Central Highlands and the eastern part of South Vietnam.

"Other areas like the mountainous and midland regions and the northern provinces of Central Vietnam which need to produce more food to meet local needs and have some food reserve, are still critically water deficient. In the northern Vietnam plain hundreds of thousands of hectares of the main rice crop are not yet safe from flood in the years of heavy rains.

"Land utilization coefficient throughout the country still stands at 1.3 mainly due to lack of water. More than three million hectares of cultivable land remain idle due to the lack of irrigation works to say nothing of the land newly gained from the sea which could be farmed only after the construction of irrigation works."

On the task of the water conservancy service Chairman Pham Van Dong points out: "We must strengthen the existing projects; build new ones of small and medium size, make preparations for building effective projects in the Mekong Delta and take active steps to reduce the threat of flood in the northern plain. We should see to it that in the space of three five-year plans we could put under cultivation 10 million hectares of agricultural land and 15 million hectares of forest land and grow two crops a year on most of the arable lands.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT FORESEEN BY DAC LAC PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 83 p 3

/Article by Le Thau: "On the Dac Lac Party Organization Congress, Second Round: Exploiting the Great Potentials of a Province in the Middle of the Central Highlands"/

/Text/ Dac Lac occupies an important position in the strategic area of the Central Highlands and shares 240 kms of frontier with friendly Kampuchea. With its multiform economic potential, Dac Lac has the objective conditions to build a prosperous and strong agroindustrial economy. Compared with 1975, grain output in 1982 increased 2.5-fold, raising the average per capita grain norm from 214 kgs to more than 300 kgs. Basically, Dac Lac has enough grain for the province's population and can obliterate famine which has continuously plagued the ethnic minorities' region. The year 1982 was also marked by bumper crops of coffee, rubber, corn and legumes of various kinds. In recent years, Dac Lac has welcomed 30,840 households with a population of 164,640 including 79,700 laborers coming from the provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Nghia Binh and Lang Son and many others and has thus contributed to rationally assigning labor throughout the country and to further increasing the work force /in the province/ in order to exploit the land and forest potentials and combine economy with national defense and social life on its provincial territory. The task of settling farming and life has been carried out actively, initial steps have been taken to stabilize political security and life and the bad habit of setting fire to forests to turn them into slash-burn upland fields has been limited. Exportation, especially that of coffee and floor planks, has been kept on and developed, with a total value of 181.9 million dong for the period from 1975 to date. The yearly per capita average is 120 dong worth of export goods. Industry, small industry and handicrafts are still weak but have effected more favorable changes than in the previous years.

At the congress, the political report and many statements have seriously reviewed shortcomings in the leadership and guidance exercised over the organization of task execution. In the field of agricultural production, zoning and project formulation have not been specific; a production trend and crop cultivation pattern have not been determined clearly for each locality and installation; there has been a delay in shaping up specialized cultivation zones to create a vast source of agricultural products and commodities; insufficient attention has been paid to the immense forestry potential of the

province: industry, small industry and handicrafts have developed slowly due to a lack of clear-cut guidelines; circulation and distribution have been affected by many negative manifestations...

With its position in the middle of the Central Highlands, with convenient communication roads linking it to Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Phu Khanh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and so forth and with the largest area of forests and red basalt soil. Comparison with other provinces in the country, Da Nang has numerous conditions to advance quickly to become a rich and strong agro-industrial province.

The targets set for Da Nang in the coming years are to step up agricultural production comprehensively with emphasis to be placed first on the production of grain and foodstuffs in order to basically solve the grain problem on the spot and to provide a stepping stone to develop coffee and rubber plantations rapidly; to consider forestry important and associate it with the farming and life settlement movement; to strengthen economic management, to reorganize and improve circulation and distribution; to step up the struggle to defeat the many-sided sabotage war of the enemy; to resolutely suppress counterrevolutionaries and firmly maintain political security and social order and security; to heighten the sense of the need to stand ready to fight victoriously to defend the Fatherland; to strenuously build wholesome, stable and strong party organizations; and to consider it a central task to build up grassroots organizations, to strengthen the district level and to rapidly train and improve cadres of all categories, especially those coming from among the local people.

Based on possibilities constituted by labor, land and material-technical bases and also on practical experiences, the Da Nang provincial party organization committee has conducted lively discussions and taken up many urgent problems relating to socioeconomic construction and development in the next 5 years--primarily to the development of agro-forestry production and the manufacture of consumer and export goods with the aim of stabilizing and gradually improving the life of ethnic minorities in the province. In the agricultural field, capacities will be highly concentrated and positive measures taken to solve the problem of securing enough grain and food products to feed 450,000 people, to set aside a reserve and to provide grain for the work force employed in the cultivation of export crops, in forestry and in the development of various trades. In the process of producing grain, attention will be paid both to rice and subsidiary food crops--especially wet rice and corn--with consideration of importance to expand the production of other agricultural commodities--such as soybeans, castor oil, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. It is necessary to intensify the production of indigenous industrial crops--cinnamon--to strengthen development of rubber plantations--in order to rapidly increase the output of economic goods. The cultivation and management sites of a proper cane, upland cultivation of the growing coffee and rubber areas must be strengthened and improved. Efforts must be made to expand the areas newly planted with these crops up all the river basins--state, cooperative and private. In the time delineated for coffee plantations, cooperative and production collectives must at least submit to plant coffee on their households and also grow it in their own gardens.

Private individuals fulfilling conditions of capital, skill and labor will be allowed to cultivate from 1 to 2 hectares. In the field of animal husbandry, it is necessary to rapidly raise capital to develop the bovine herd, to fully use natural pastures and to pay attention to increasing the state-owned herd of oxen and cows and to vigorously promoting the raising of hogs and poultry in state farms and rice growing areas. The fish, duck and bee breeding movement will be developed, animal husbandry will be coordinated among the state-operated, collective and individual household sectors and attention paid to developing animal husbandry by households. Agro-forestry production will be developed and coordinated with farming and life settlement with a view to stopping the habit of destroying forests for the purpose of growing grain crops. It is necessary to consider forests to be a capital to be built up and developed with a trend toward using forests to maintain forests, planting forests and trees, delineating areas for animal husbandry and preserving forests. The method of entrusting lands and forests to cooperatives and production collectives according to the principle of local management decentralization must be implemented in order to contract out to cooperative members the task of planting forests and trees, exploiting forest products and breaking up the covering of bare hills and lands with verdure. Strict regulations will be formulated concerning the exploitation of forests according to a plan to be determined and a balance will be achieved between afforestation and forest exploitation.

Development of industry, small industry and handicrafts is a major problem which has received the congress' attention. It is necessary to rapidly strengthen mechanical engineering enterprises and workshops in districts, to provide them with more necessary equipment, to set forth steadfast production guidelines for them to serve agro-forestry, small industry and handicraft production, and to ensure that they have enough ordinary and improved tools of good quality. Guidance must be intensified for enterprises which repair vehicles and engines or manufacture small hydroelectric turbines, sugarcane crushers and brick and tile molding compressors. A number of small-sized hydroelectric installations will be built and coordinated with thermoelectric plants to serve pump and power stations in districts. Active preparations will be made to start implementing soon the plan to build the Dray Linh hydroelectric plant. Agricultural product processing installations belonging to the state and cooperatives will be firmly controlled and properly used to develop handicrafts which produce consumer goods such as construction materials, woodwork, mats, pottery, rattan and bamboo articles...

It is necessary to review experiences in implementing the system of end-product contracting with labor groups and individual laborers in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, to intensively guide the organization of the implementation of the contract system in the ethnic minority region and to link agricultural cooperativization with water conservancy development, farming and life settlement and the improvement of health.

Efforts must be made to build districts and to strengthen the district level so that districts can become economic units according to the set pattern. It

is necessary to build quickly a district administration capable of directing and managing the economy, to develop production, distribution and circulation, to actively build material-technical bases and to rearrange production forces on the district scale.

A major task which has received the congress' attention is to launch a revolutionary mass movement, to strengthen the identity of politico-ideological views and the unity among various nationalities and between the army and people, to closely coordinate economy and life with security and national defense, and to continuously strengthen the relationships of combat solidarity and constructive mutual assistance with the Kampuchean province of Mondulkiri and to continue to fulfill the international duties satisfactorily.

The congress has intensively debated the task of building the party, consolidating and reinforcing the administration at all levels, consolidating mass organizations, developing the laboring people's right to collective ownership and improving, training and reorganizing the cadres' contingent to meet the requirements of the new mission. That is the key factor to strengthen leadership and guidance, to turn the vast local potentials into realities and to build a firm and powerful Mac Mac worthy of its important position as a province in the middle of the Central Highlands.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' HAILS KARL MARX BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW050741 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, 3 May, VNA--"The communists and the entire people of Vietnam are determined to turn Marxism-Leninism into vivid and beautiful realities in their country," says NHAN DAN in an editorial today marking the 165th birth anniversary of Karl Marx.

The paper quotes Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as saying that "in history, there has been no genius comparable with Karl Marx and no doctrine which has exerted so great influence on the development of human society as Marxism."

"Marxism, closely associated with Leninism, has become Marxism-Leninism--the highest gain of human wisdom," NHAN DAN says. It notes:

"Over the past century and more, the enemies of socialism have sought by all means to distort Marxism and discredit it as 'erroneous' and 'anachronistic'. Realities, however, have eloquently proved that truth always belongs to Marxism-Leninism.

"President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the working class and entire people of Vietnam, was the first Marxist to introduce Marxism-Leninism into the country. He founded the Communist Party of Vietnam, and took the Vietnamese revolution into the orbit of the world proletarian revolution. Firmly grasping the principles of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying them to the country's concrete conditions, the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh have charted the correct political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics to bring the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another."

The paper goes on:

"The working people's right to collective mastery, a great motive force of the socialist revolution, is the most important finding of our party in applying the Marxist-Leninist theory.

"In implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, our party has mapped out the general line and the line of socialist economy in which stress is laid on the three inter-related principles: proletarian dictatorship, collective mastery and socialist industrialization. To build heavy industry is a key task of the transitional period while agriculture, light industry and heavy industry must be developed in a well-balanced and harmonious manner. Priority is given to developing heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry."

NGUYEN DAN points out that the present struggle between the two paths, socialist and capitalist, in Vietnam is closely associated with the struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and against their new plot of aggression. "Socialist construction is closely related to the defence of socialist homeland," the paper says, calling on the entire people and army to heighten their vigilance, consolidate national defence and social security, and stand ready to fight and to defeat the aggressors in whatever circumstances.

The paper outlines:

"U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces in collusion with the Chinese reactionaries are waging a global counterrevolutionary offensive against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other countries in the socialist community, and opposing the struggle for national independence and democracy.

"They are seeking to divide and undermine the world revolutionary movement, accelerate the arms race, openly prepare for a nuclear war, feverishly interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, and seriously jeopardize peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and elsewhere in the world."

"Together with other Marxists and working people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people are resolved to stay the hand of imperialism and other reactionary forces," NGUYEN DAN says in conclusion.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LABOR LEADER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK041634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 May 83

["Excerpt" from speech by VCTU Chairman Nguyen Duc Thuan delivered at Hanoi meeting to mark "30 April Victory" and International Labor Day--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and friends, in the past 1 year and more, implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and the Third Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, our Vietnamese working class and people have upheld their self-reliant spirit, endeavored to overcome difficulties, actively engaged in productive labor and scored many achievements in economic and cultural development, in increasing defense capabilities and in maintaining political security and social order.

Our achievements in agriculture have been very encouraging. Progress has been made in grain production, industrial crops, and stock breeding. We harvested three successive good rice crops in 1982, obtaining the highest rice productivity and grain output since 1976. These successes have opened up good prospects for solving the grain problem.

Industrial production and, in particular, local industries, small industries and handicrafts have been maintained and even developed fairly satisfactorily. The production of important items such as electricity, coal, barges, cement, textile, paper, sugar, canned foods and so forth has been up to or even surpassed quotas, as compared to 1980. Notable progress has also been made in the construction and communications and transportation sectors.

The party and state's new policies on economic management are infusing a new vitality in to labor and production and inspiring workers, peasants, managerial cadres and the scientific circles to develop their creativeness and initiatives and find new and effective ways to develop production.

Many new factors have emerged in all localities. Great results have been obtained in the campaign to develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the armed forces.

On the occasion of the two glorious historic days, the VCP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the VCTU heartily commend

workers, cadres, and employees for displaying the creative initiative and self-reliant spirit and for their efforts in fulfilling or overfulfilling the 1983 State plan. They also commend all our soldiers and people for maintaining vigilance and combat readiness and for their heroic and brave combat activities.

While correctly assessing our new achievements, we must realize that the progress we have made is but initial and is not widespread and strong.

Meanwhile, we should realize that these difficulties remain enormous and are serious in certain aspects. Our production is yet to be stabilized; our economy remains imbalanced in numerous aspects; our land, forests, sea, manpower and other existing production capabilities still have not been used in a satisfactory manner; and our production, construction and transportation efficiency and quality remain poor.

In addition, such practices as waste and embezzlement of materials and goods, theft of socialist property, encroachment on state interests, and exchange of products will be still widely prevalent; market and price control remains lax; rational adjustment of incomes among the people of various strata has not yet been carried out; and basic salaries have not manifested the principle of distribution according to labor and have failed to ensure the livelihood of salaried people, especially those in the administrative and professional sectors and armed forces.

These difficulties have actually stemmed from the consequences of the protracted war, which remain partly insurmountable, and from our economy, which depends heavily on small-scale production, as well as from the complex and fierce characteristics of the struggle between the two paths. The multifaceted war of attrition waged by the Chinese expansionists and modernists against our revolution is also causing many difficulties for our people.

Meanwhile, our failure to quickly correct shortcomings in economic management--which is still heavily affected by red tape, subsidization, conservatism and singleness--and to vigorously launch and organize various revolutionary movements, especially the emulation movement among workers, civil servants and the people of all strata, has delayed and is delaying new changes on the economic front.

What should be emphasized now is that many establishments and some sectors and individuals will fail to implement scrupulously all the directives, resolutions, policies and systems which have been stipulated by the party and the state. They have, without authority, devised their own systems and policies and systems which have been stipulated by the party and the state. They have, without authority, devised their own systems and policies and fixed their own selling and purchasing prices to derive profits from price differences. Such practices as waste of state property and hoarding are still widely prevalent.

Only by severely criticizing these manifestations of laxity in responsibility and discipline can we restore social order on the distribution and production

front, stabilize and strengthen the country's financial system, and carry out economic planning.

Because of the failure to promptly adopt counter measures, this situation has led and will lead to the depravation and degeneration of our cadres and party members, thus impairing the prestige of the party and the state and affecting socialist indoctrination work and the effort to shape a new type of socialist man. We must struggle quickly and resolutely to eliminate these unhealthy manifestations. That is the responsibility of all party organizations, administrative echelons, managerial sectors and mass organizations.

The Fifth National Party Congress has affirmed that it is necessary to continue implementing the general line and the line of building a socialist economy--which have already been concretized--in order to define the overall objectives and major policies for the socioeconomic program in the 1980's. The Third Party Central Committee Plenum has also laid down specific objectives for the fulfillment of the four socioeconomic targets and defined major policies for the formulation and implementation of the socioeconomic plan for 1983 and the next 3 years.

We are implementing the socioeconomic plan for 1983 and the next 3 years at a time when our country still confronts problems and shortages of supplies, raw materials, energy, capital, grain and consumer goods. Therefore, we must try hard to overcome numerous difficulties to gradually stabilize our economy and actively prepare for the next stage of development.

Revolution is the cause of the masses. Therefore, all revolutionary tasks should be carried out by the people in their revolutionary movement. To successfully initiate such a movement, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks:

1. Resolutely change the form of planning work. Plans should be formulated by the working people among various production and business establishments and cooperatives in a democratic manner from low to high levels and with a firm scientific knowledge and a balance between the scope of production and the actual state of our energy, material and equipment.

2. Improve the system of economic management, especially the system of management applied to enterprises, in the direction of vigorously developing the dynamic character of various establishments in combination with a high degree of discipline in implementing state systems and policies. It is necessary to combine the adoption of the three measures--economic, administrative, and educational--of which the economic is the kingpin.

3. It should also be made to develop the system of collective mastery while correctly and skillfully combining the centralization of operations of managerial teams with the promotion of the right to collective mastery of the working people. Collective mastery must be exercised mainly through the state, as well as through various mass organizations, under the leadership of the party.

3. Pay adequate attention to inculcating the sense of responsibility and discipline in the working people and developing their right to collective mastery while devising policies and systems to protect the legitimate interests of the laborers and care for their life and essential standard of living.

4. Adopt every practical and effective measure to quickly stabilize and gradually improve the life of the people, especially that of the cadres, workers, civil servants, soldiers and public security personnel. It is necessary to try to satisfy this earnest aspiration with what our national economy can afford.

5. Carefully combine the three types of interests--interests of the public, interests of the collective, and interests of the laborers. It is necessary to respect and not to encroach on the interests of the public just because of the interests of the collective and laborers. It is also necessary to make everyone understand clearly that the interests of the public are also the interests of every laborer and the basic, long-term interests of each of us.

6. Actively reorganize the wage and salary payment system in compliance with the principle of distribution according to labor and to the actual state of our national economy. The reorganization of production must be carried out along with the redistribution of manpower and in combination with the reexamination of the norms set for material consumption, production output, and the quality of products.

It is necessary to employ correctly the piece-work and product-based wage systems and bonus payment system. Efforts should be made to economize on the use of energy and materials, especially imported materials, while accelerating the movement to develop innovations and practice them. It is also necessary to supervise the distribution and use of electric power aimed at ensuring the number of work-hours, increasing labor productivity, and improving the quality of products.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENT, NEW CHANGES MADE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 6 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Xuan Thu, written in Ho Chi Minh City after the Tet of the Year of the Pig: "New Changes Become More Evident Everyday"]

[Excerpts] Let me tell you this: the market in Saigon during the Tet this year showed two things that residents of the city were happy to mention -- one, prices had not gone up and became more stable as the Tet drew near (except for some nonessential items like dried leaves (used as cake wrappers) and foreign cigarettes); and two, the state-operated and cooperative commercial counters occupied a clearly larger share of the market than in the previous years, with the private business people being obviously "overrun" in terms of the quantities of goods those counters offered.

Not only were the goods plentiful during the Tet, but their prices remained stable (prices are stable, of course, whenever goods are plentiful, aren't they? That is a rule. On the other hand, prices must go up when goods are scarce). Up to the day before Tet, pork was plentiful in all markets; rice, both regular and glutinous rice, was available in very large quantities. For the first time since the liberation the price of glutinous rice in Saigon close to Tet had not gone up. The heaps of fruits and watermelons were like mountains. Preserved fruits were also like mountains. However, due to a mistake on the part of the state stores, in the morning of the 30th (the day before Tet), pork was put out rather late (the stores thought a lot of people had already bought it) and new shipment of watermelons did not arrive in time; as a result, prices of meats offered by the "private business people" suddenly escalated, and prices of watermelons jumped wildly! Meat prices rose for a short while but dropped right away when Vissan (State Food Enterprise) meats were hurriedly brought to markets. But watermelon prices kept going up because while watermelons from the state-operated stores were nowhere to be found, watermelons from the private business people were selling very fast (many people who were late did not find any watermelons left).

Let me quickly add that the municipality's state-operated and co-operative commercial force this year had made preparations to have large quantities of goods available during the Tet, but on the other hand it also kept enough goods reserves for doing business after the Tet. Up to today rice and meats have been available as usual. Prices of rice, fish and vegetables have gone down. Meat prices remain the same. The situation had been different in the past years when the state-operated counters had always become empty after Tet. Private business people had had a good time to do whatever they liked. People who had made ends meet had suffered the most.

These were the initial results of the change of the way to conduct business on the part of the commercial sector, in compliance with Resolution No. 1 of the VCP Central Committee and Resolution No. 17 of the Municipal VCP Committee in restoring the socialist order on the circulation and distribution front. Not only did it change the way to do business, but its machinery and organization were also changed. Right at the beginning of the last quarter in 1962, thousands of commercial cadres were sent to different localities to make purchases and to take care of the people's needs during Tet in a smooth coordination between the municipal authorities and their ward and district counterparts to get the goods ready and to set unified prices -- something they had never done before. The municipality also extended the norm of doing joint business with the Mekong River delta provinces by signing goods exchange contracts with them, thus securing on its own initiative the sources of goods for Tet.

It was obvious that in spite of the same people and the same organs, the same state-enterprise and co-operative people and organs, for the same Tet celebration, the fact that the commercial sector achieved new ways of management and business -- new in both organization and policy -- it did do better business (only in an initial year).

The same we cannot fail to mention -- a new thing -- was -- in the fact that the Municipality had encouraged the mass organizations to take part in market management and, to the extent of their ability, to coordinate with the state and co-operative in stabilizing prices. Although this was not frequent in the past, it did occur in times.

In Suway 1 (1st Precinct), the subward first aged the entire co-operative force of the ward to organize a good management of 24 stalls. In Suway 2, 3, 12 and 13 (4th Precinct), from committee members and staff members the management of market and assigned party committees joined in to work closely with the small-business people, to watch the prices, to help them to increase them from rising prices. In Suway 1 (1st Precinct), the mass organizations worked very hard to negotiate with the small-business people and turned the places where countertrade and exchange took place, to the management and monitoring had taken place. Prices were lower and goods

imposed deliberately and order had been lost into the places where buying and selling were orderly, weighing and measuring were accurate and goods were sold at reasonable prices. Furthermore, the small-business people collected contributions among themselves to hire people to take care of their booths, to keep them clean, to maintain security in the market and to make the latter more civilized and attractive. In Subwards 18 and 27 (Binh Thanh District), the front and women's mass organization urged the small-business women in Thanh My and Thanh Da Markets to share the costs of building their booths in accordance with planning and at the same time to sell goods at the prices set by the subward cooperative, which were 10-20 percent less than the market prices. In Go Vap District, the women's and youth organizations set up many association and youth union chapters in Nguyen Van Troi and Binh Dong Markets to serve as the backbone for the movement to do honest business as contribution to stabilizing prices.

During this year's Tet particularly, the front and mass organizations in a number of subwards organized inexpensive services in favor of their residents who had always paid "cutthroat" prices during Tet.

While the common price of a bowl of pho (noodle soup with beef or chicken) during this time was 15-20 dong, the Subward 9 (Binh Thanh District) front requested the subward consumer cooperative to sell a bowl of pho at 5 dong and a cup of coffee at 1 dong, which were greatly welcomed by the people, and still to make some profit. Then Subwards 27 and 3 in the district did the same -- to charge 5 dong for a bowl of pho. Subward 27 also sold a rice dish to workers before they went to work at the price of 5 dong. Subward 9 (Binh Thanh) charged 4 dong for a haircut while many private barbershops charged 10, 15 and even 20 dong a haircut as Tet drew near. In the 3rd Precinct near Ban Co there also was a youth haircutting team who charged 4 dong for a haircut and attracted a lot of customers.

The consumer cooperative of Subward 27 in Binh Thanh District organized during Tet 10 different services, such as haircutting, tailoring, bicycle and motorcycle repairing, furniture repairing, etc., which received a lot of praise from the people.

These were achievements in commerce, on the hot front of circulation and distribution. As for industry and handicrafts, last year Ho Chi Minh City also fulfilled unusual norms: it fulfilled the plan with the value of gross production being 5.84 billion dong (an increase of 1.24 billion dong over the preceding year, in spite of more numerous difficulties). Those were very large figures as Saigon industry and handicrafts accounted for one-third of the total value of the country's industrial production. Every percentage point of increase here meant a very large volume of goods. That was why in addition to the Tet markets, this year the people of Saigon flocked to Tao Dan and 5th

My dear friend! The new changes that we heard about and saw in Ho Chi Minh City in the last few years have brought about many positive results, which in this spring of 1960 are even more obvious in connection with the commercial, industrial, handicraft and export and import activities. They further strengthen the confidence of those who have remained skeptical and confused and have failed to keep pace with and to recognize the new aspects here.

Yours

CSG: 4207/47

In areas where irrigation and drainage projects are available, the source of water must be managed and exploited properly. Therefore, the entire network of projects must be constantly repaired and maintained to ensure proper operations, without mechanical distinction as to their location within administrative boundaries.

The masses must be mobilized to protect and maintain all water conservancy projects properly whereas cadres and workers must assume responsibility to manage them and ensure the results of harvests. Meanwhile, we must study and implement a policy of collecting rational and equitable water conservancy taxes to secure sufficient funds for repairing and maintaining available projects.

We must make careful calculations regarding the building of new projects in the coming years. First of all, efforts must be concentrated on completing unfinished projects to serve production promptly and effectively. We must launch a widespread mass movement to build small and medium-size projects in various localities, especially in the villages and districts, in accordance with the motto of cooperation between the state and the people. In fact, the people have to contribute labor, capital and materials while the state has to provide technical guidance and necessary technical equipment. This can be done anywhere. The mountainous areas, midlands and plains can do this vigorously and the results can be developed promptly. This fact has been affirmed in your reports on the experiences gained in building small and medium-size projects, in exploiting natural advantages to practice intensive cultivation and mulching, and in expanding the areas to be irrigated or drained in many districts.

We must build a number of large projects to be used, together with the small and medium-size ones, such as antiwaterlogging projects in the Red River Delta, projects for preventing salt water infiltration and fresh water reservoirs in the Mekong Delta, and other effective projects in the mountain areas. But we must carefully study our country's possibilities regarding the building of large projects and should continue this study to improve and modernize all water conservancy systems gradually, in order to achieve the highest effectiveness in water conservancy work.

We should carefully use a very limited rice-growing area for building water conservancy projects. At the same time, we must remember that it will take a long time to build these projects, that is, the material and technical bases. We must work out a very specific plan which is suitable for our economic situation and must strive to create necessary conditions for the water conservancy service to move ahead and pave the way for agricultural development.

Regarding flood control, we must resolutely work out control and preventive measures against the frequent big floods to protect production and the people's lives. Along with properly using the source of water, we must properly manage the available numerous and large reservoirs to ensure their effectiveness in the service of production and in fighting floods. Appropriate control and preventive measures against floods must be worked out on the basis of the characteristics of each region.

[illegible]

In areas where there are no additional projects, resources must be allocated as follows: 1. to increasing production and life expectancy with the maintenance of livestock during the rainy and flood seasons; 2. to disaster relief; 3. to the health sector; 4. to protect the environment; 5. to other.

[illegible]

Today, on the 25th founding anniversary of Vietnam's water conservancy service, the Ministry of Water conservancy must launch a widespread nationwide emulation movement to build irrigation projects economically in the provinces, districts, villages and cooperatives. The localities which have done a good job must strive to do better. The localities which have failed to do a good job must endeavor to carry it out properly. Every year, there must be a careful inspection of projects and a review of achievements to promptly commend and reward collectives and individuals brooking good achievements.

1. It is necessary to closely connect water conservancy work with transformation of production relations in agriculture. As pointed out by our party, our water conservancy service is the primary installation, contributing to maintaining and consolidating collective production relations in agriculture. Only by consolidating these relations can we develop our water conservancy work vigorously and steadily.

2. In the construction of water conservancy projects, it is necessary to implement formulated plans and grasp the principles of centralism, uniformity and thriftiness in order to put these projects into operation at an early date. As soon as a project is completed, it must be managed and used properly in order to ensure prompt irrigation and drainage work in compliance with crop requirements.

3. It is necessary to mobilize the aggregate strength of all agencies and services, including the concerned central services, to develop the water conservancy work. I must add that the responsibility of the water conservancy service and of the administration at all levels is very great in the development of the water conservancy work to serve and protect production properly. In order to build and manage the water conservancy systems properly, we must secure necessary materials, equipment, electricity, fuel and manpower. Therefore, all agencies, especially the agricultural, forestry, machinery, supply and financial services, must closely cooperate with the water conservancy agency to fulfill these requirements.

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Systematic watering according to the needs of the rice plant in each stage of its growth is ensured for 20,000 hectares of rice.

Water conservancy combined with intensive farming methods have led to the formation of many high-yield rice areas giving six tonnes or more per hectare in one crop, as is the case of My Thang cooperative in the Low-Lying District of Binh Duc.

Most of Ha-Nam-Vinh's low-lying rice fields which supported only one crop a year and yielded 1.4 tonnes in 1960 are now grown to two or three crops with an average yield of 3.8 tonnes per hectare [words indistinct].

The province's gross grain output increased by 70 per cent from 550,000 tonnes in 1960 to 930,000 tonnes in 1982.

Besides, water conservancy has helped transform many uncultivable tracts of alluvial and saline land into paddy fields. It has also helped develop communications through the building of carriageable roads leading to all districts and villages in the province.

The increased agricultural production has also changed the cultural face of the rural areas. More and more brick-and-tile houses have been built to replace the dilapidated thatched shacks of the past.

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AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH PROVINCE EXPANDS ITS NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Vu Kiem: "Ha Nam Ninh Expands Its New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Last year, with the motto, "The state and the people work together," Ha Nam Ninh obtained remarkable results in building the new economic zones in the province. The 508 families who had gone to the new economic zones opened 740 additional hectares of new land, including 696 hectares that were put to use in Xuan Thuy, Kim Son, Tam Diep and Nghia Hung Districts. In the 1982 fifth-month and spring rice season, Yen Son Cooperative (Tam Diep) put 250 hectares of uncultivated and fallow land to use and obtained an average rice crop yield of 22 quintals per hectare. As a result, not only did it have enough paddy to pay tax but it also succeeded in fulfilling its obligation to the state. In the tenth-month season only, the new economic zones in the province harvested 1,100 tons of paddy, 680 tons of cut rush and 15 tons of dried tea buds. The value of gross production obtained by the province's new economic zones in 1982 showed an increase of 40 percent over 1981.

Along with increased production, many public-welfare works like schools, nurseries, headquarters of village people's committees and of cooperatives, stores, etc. were built with capital provided by the state and contributions from the people. The total of 35 construction projects (equal to 35 million dong) completed in 1982 showed that the state had invested 12 million and the people had contributed 23 million dong. Those people who left Nghia Thinh, Nghia Thai and Nghia Chau Villages (Nghia Hung District) for the new economic zone in Tay Nghia Dien received from their cooperative 2,000-3,000 dong, 60 man-days and an amount of grain enough to cover the first 3 years per family. Kim Son and Xuan Thuy Districts had the first harvest of rush from their 360 hectares of that crop.

Ha Nam Ninh currently still has 23,000 hectares of uncultivated and fallow land to be put to use. From now until 1985, the province strives to extend the rush-growing area by another 5,000 hectares. This year it is growing

rush in 500 additional hectares in Con Ngan (Xuan Thuy), Con Thoi (Kim Son) and Dong Nghia Dien (Nghia Hung); tea in 50 hectares in Thanh Liem and Tam Diep; rice in 80 hectares in Yen Quang and Mua Thu Cooperatives; and apricot in 30 hectares in Thanh Son (Kim Bang).

For every new economic zone Ha Nam Ninh has issued long-term and immediate production guidelines and plans for using manpower and maintaining grain balance both to promote total production development and to organize occupations while at the same time establishing the collective and family-based economies in the new zones. In addition to building new economic zones within the province, Ha Nam Ninh still attaches importance to sending its people to other provinces like Minh Hai, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Kon Tum to help build new economic zones there.

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CSO: 4209/349

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MEASURES TO IMPROVE COAL SUPPLY TO POWER PLANTS SET FORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 83 p 2

/Article by Khanh Huy and Binh Nguyen: "On Coal Supply to Power Plants: Can We Try to Fulfill the Plan Right from the First Month and Quarter"

/Text The electricity sector is one which uses the largest quantity of coal and power plants usually rank first on the priority supply list. For the river transport sector, coal is the principal cargo and a large portion of the total volume of coal transported is constituted by the coal destined for power plants so that the transportation of the latter type of coal is constantly a central task of this sector. To endeavor to fulfill the plan right from the first day and month is to conform to the general guiding spirit which governs the implementation of the 1983 state plan. Over the past two and half months, the amount of coal supplied to the electricity sector has shown an increase over /the same period/ last year but has not sufficed to meet the quantitative requirement and the reserve has been inadequate at a time when the electricity sector needs to use more coal than usual.

Over the past years, the supply of coal, in general, and coal destined for the electricity sector, in particular, was frequently irregular. One of the reasons was the tendency of both the production and transportation sectors to concentrate on achieving a large volume late in the year. In the fourth quarter of 1982, the coal sector produced a volume equal to one-third of its total yearly output. In the same period, the river transport sector carried a volume of coal at a similar rate. When the coal using units complained about coal shortage, there was a flurry of contradictory information. Once the mines requested that coal should be carried away urgently because it was stagnating in too large quantities in the storage field. Shortly after, the transport sector announced that barges with a total loading capacity of tens of thousand of tons had been waiting for the cargo and that this represented a great waste. To coordinate activities to overcome this situation, great efforts were exerted but not quite energetically. Therefore, early this year the two Ministries of Communications and Transportation and Mines and Coal issued an interministerial decision on coal transportation in 1983. This is a step designed to materialize the state plan in this sphere of activity and to serve as a basis to regulate production and transportation. Both sectors and a number of localities unanimously have defined the responsibilities of each side and have fixed the volume of coal to be transported quarterly including 25 percent of the total volume in the first quarter and 33 percent of it in

the second quarter so as to avoid accumulating a large volume in the fourth quarter as in the past. A unified command section and a regulating center have been set up in Quang Ninh to coordinate cargo handling and transport activities.

The implementation of this interministerial decision seems to favor the coal sector. Apart from the daily output of about 15,000 tons of coal according to the plan, the quantity of coal which had been stagnating at the mines since last year and which has been carried over to this year amounts to more than 1 million tons. The river transport sector has mobilized all its central and local forces to implement the coal transport plan satisfactorily right from the first day and month. However, there was a time when scarcely any transportation means called at the two piers of the mines to load coal: The reason was that ships were not supplied with enough oil in the first 13 days of January and that, on the other hand, because of the sprint performed by the end of last year, transportation means had been rushed toward their destinations and could not yet been sent back in time to the mines. On the occasion of the Tet holidays, the progress made was much greater than in the past but the river transport means waiting at the mines were loaded only with less than 3,000 tons a day--that is, less than one-third of the required quantity. These difficulties and shortcomings were overcome and corrected immediately. The transport regulating network comprising the regulating center at the River Transport Department and the Quang Ninh regional regulating center has coordinated with and regulated the activities of basic installations and stations along the riversides to help mobilize means promptly and rationally. The number of groups of barges coming to the mines to receive coal has nearly reached the fixed norm. Some localities such as Haiphong; Quang Ninh, Hanoi and Ha Bac have had their barge groups actively participate in transporting coal for power plants. However, over the past two and a half months, the mines have delivered only 55 percent of the plan norm set for the quantity of coal to be used domestically in the first quarter. This situation had reduced the transport output of the centrally run river transport forces alone by tens of thousands of tons of coal. This has been due partly to the presence of foreign ships moored at the piers to receive coal but mainly to the fact that the source of coal supply to the electricity sector has proven insufficient. To explain this state of affairs, there are two reasons: First, the amount of coal stagnating at the mine is mostly constituted by a low-grade coal, the quantity of standard coal destined to the electricity sector is not large, has been partly relegated to the rear or low lying areas and has not yet been positioned for loading into transport means. Second, for more than 2 months, the amount of washed coal produced has been very small and represents only half the plan norm for the first quarter. One of the subjective causes is the failure of the guiding concept at many coal mines to thoroughly incorporate the necessity of performing production urgently right from the first day and month of the year. Since the coal sector hurriedly concentrated its forces /on production/ in the fourth quarter of last year, human beings and machines have not yet had enough time to recover their strength at the beginning of this year. Also, the conditions which are necessary to coal production and for which other sectors are responsible have declined sharply in comparison with the fourth quarter of last year. Oil supply has not been delivered in time

for vehicles and machines, there has not been enough grain to sell to workers and the output of the electric supply network has proven insufficient and of bad quality. Power supply to Deo Nai mine was cut off 38 times in January, 56 times in February and 3 times in the first 7 days of March--a total of over 100 hours. Moreover, it must be said that weather conditions such as early rains have also had some influence on the mines' production. Due to a manifold imbalance under the present circumstances, it is impossible to overcome all of the above-mentioned obstacles but it is obvious that as a consequence of the method of working leisurely at the beginning of the year and trying too hard to race with time late in the year, there is more instability coupled with the impossibility of supplying coal regularly according to plan to meet vital consumption needs.

At present, the electricity sector needs more coal since thermoelectric plants have to increase their output to make up for the hydroelectric ones which are faced with difficulties. Therefore, the coal, communications and transportation and power sectors are taking coordinated and positive measures to solve the coal supply problem. In the forthcoming second quarter--which is considered the principal one according to an interministerial contract between the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Mines and Coal--an amount of coal equal to 33 percent of the yearly plan norm will be transported. If this figure is achieved, there will be less tension in the fourth quarter and both sectors will have the conditions to make adequate preparations for next year's plan. We believe that new progress will be made in the coal supply line, especially for the coal destined to the electricity sector. An initial experience that can be drawn is that whenever a task is set forth which is related to and must be resolved by many sectors, the latter must consult each other, clearly define responsibilities, assign work and fix the time limit (according to the principle that all problems must be raised for discussion) and, on this basis, must control each other, promptly overcome hindrances in the weakest elements and avoid the tendency to blame each other which will ultimately prevent everyone from perceiving his own responsibilities.

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LABOR

'NHAN DAN' URGES DISCIPLINED, EFFICIENT LABOR

BK031544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 May 83

[3 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Work With Discipline, Efficiency and High Quality"]

[Text] A movement for productive labor is being promoted in all sectors and at all echelons. During the first 4 months of this year, new achievements and progress have been recorded not only in agriculture but also in the industrial, construction and communications-transportation sectors. Despite many remaining insurmountable difficulties, all sectors and localities have made progress in various fields.

Generally speaking, however, in all of society as well as in each sector and locality, the potentials of labor, land and trades have still not yet been optimally exploited. In industrial establishments, due to a lack of energy, supplies and raw materials and also the failure to promptly overcome the shortcomings in managerial work, an important portion of production capacities is still being wasted. Some enterprises devoted all their efforts to production work late last year, only to turn off their machines and lay off their workers early this year because they could not create the necessary material conditions for production. In some places, an excessive amount of labor has been wasted in ceremonies, festivals and merrymaking and labor discipline has been neglected, thereby causing a drop in the number of useful working hours and days and an increase in the number of unjustified days off. Instances of lax labor discipline have been even more prevalent in various administrative establishments, some of which have gone so far as working only 5-6 hours a day with very low labor efficiency. Malingering during working hours has not been checked. Meanwhile, in many places, the task of setting labor norms has not been given due attention and a number of establishments have still applied outdated old norms or deliberately lowered ones to increase the piecework system compensation rates. These shortcomings have obstructed labor management while hampering the promotion of innovations and the improvement of labor productivity of workers and civil servants.

To contribute to bringing about a positive change in the socioeconomic situation, along with renovating planning work and the management system in general, we should bring into play the laborer's spirit of collective mastery, promote the productive labor movement even more vigorously, uphold labor discipline and satisfactorily organize labor, thereby motivating all sectors, establishments and people to work in a disciplined manner and with technical know-how and high quality and efficiency.

The implementation of various party and state resolutions in reality has shown that, despite our difficulties, we are fully capable of creating and promoting such a productive labor movement. We should motivate all people to clearly realize that socialist society is a society of workers exercising collective mastery and that it is built by voluntary, organized, creative and highly productive and efficient labor. Socialism definitely does away with all forms of exploitation and the lifestyle of those who sit in the shade and enjoy the harvest without toil, and sternly condemns and struggles against all acts of parasitism, malingering, speculation, smuggling and illegitimate business. All people who can work must do so for themselves, for their own families, for the collective and society, and for the victory of the new system. The management apparatus of all sectors and on all echelons is responsible for creating the necessary material conditions for the effective organization of labor and must struggle to overcome at all costs our current big shortcomings in production and building, namely low efficiency, excessively high production costs and poor quality.

If the state economic sectors produce better, deliver more products and observe discipline more strictly, they can make notable contributions to stabilizing distribution-circulation work, our present fierce and burning front. Each sector and establishment should satisfactorily organize the provision of supplies, raw materials and energy, implement in a principled manner various labor, supply, financial, wage and bonus management systems; and care for the livelihood of workers and civil servants in strict accordance to the systems and policies in force.

Any unit applying the labor and wage system must work in an organized and disciplined manner and according to established norms. Practical measures should be adopted to guide and encourage all people and units to engage in the emulation movement for technical innovations and for the application of advanced technology in production and building. Disciplined, skilled and high quality and highly efficient labor must be the objective and concrete action of all labor organizations. Today's work must be better than yesterday's and tomorrow's work must be better than today's--this should be everyone's attitude toward labor.

Producers of products must fulfill their obligation to fully deliver them to the state according to plan. We must resolutely oppose the practice of producers keeping products for distribution within their own units or for arbitrary trading in the free market outside state control, thereby causing market disturbances. Seeking favors, colluding for illegitimate business purposes, showing indiscipline, practicing anarchism, wantonly engaging in business operations, acting in contravention of or flouting state-promulgated systems, policies and laws, caring only for the interests of one's own establishment even at the expense of society and the state--all of these are selfish and immoral and amount to acts of sabotage.

One cannot cite the so-called caring for the laborers' living conditions as a pretext for relaxing and violating the regulations concerning labor, prices, finance, money and product delivery. The demagoguery of a person in charge will not win him praises; it will only bring disaster. The interests of the

laborer and the collective must be closely bound to those of the state. The private must be combined with the common; the individual part must be bound to the whole. In economic management, production and business, this is a class struggle and an extremely fierce and complex struggle between the two roads in which the communists, working class and laboring people as well as all trade union, youth and women's organizations must participate and achieve victory for the system of socialist collective mastery and for socialism.

Working in the socialist spirit, in a responsible and disciplined manner and with high productivity and efficiency--this is the key to effecting socio-economic changes, stabilizing the people's living conditions, fulfilling the objectives set by the party congress and contributing to the building and defense of the socialist fatherland.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

ANDROPOV BOOK ON MARXISM PUBLISHED—Hanoi, 3 May, VNA--The Su That (Truth) Publishing House in Hanoi has published a book by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The book, entitled "Marxism and Some Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR," was issued in celebration of the 165th birthday and 100th death anniversary of Karl Marx. [Text] [OW030843 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 3 May 83]

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VAN TIEN DUNG RECOUNTS EARLY JOURNALISTIC EXPLOITS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 31 Mar 83 p 3

[Article, from Viet Anh's notes: "Senior General Van Tien Dung, Member of the Political Bureau and Minister of Defense, Recounts Early Days of Working for LAO DONG"]

[Text] My native village is Co Nhue in Tu Liem District, Hanoi. As my family was poor, at the age of 16 I had to work to earn a living. That was why when the older men like Nguyen Luong Bang and Hoang Quoc Viet made me understand communism, I was willing to follow them right away. In 1936, as a weaver at Cu Chung factory, I was very active and was elected secretary of the Friendship Association of Weaving Sector Workers. At that time there also were friendship associations in 26 other labor sectors in Hanoi, such as carpentry led by Ha Ke Tan; printing by Tran Dang Ninh, Tran Quoc Hoan and Nguyen Van Tran; photography by Phan Trong Tue; glass chimney manufacturing by Nguyen Duc Thuan, and so on.

Those 26 sectors were combined into the Hanoi Federation of Labor, which was put under the direct leadership of the Tonkin Regional VCP Committee. At that time we were operating semiofficially to urge workers to go on strike and to demand tax reduction and pay increases.

Consequently, after we had organized a big demonstration at the Hanoi fair grounds on 1 May 1939, we were suspected. On 31 July 1939, I and Truong Chinh were arrested. On 2 August 1939, they freed us because of lack of evidence. On 29 September, they arrested me again.

In 1941, the party organization in Son La prison got outside information indicating that there had been many changes that would require many cadres to lead the movement. Although my prison term was about to expire, our leaders in the prison guessed that the French would not set me free and possibly send me to a concentration camp because they had put me in the group of dangerous prisoners. The party chapter then made a decision to the effect that

I would escape while being transported under guard to Hanoi and try to communicate with the Central Committee for the purpose of opening a communication line with Son La prison. Sao Do (Nguyen Luong Bang) managed to get for me a personal-income identification card and 3 dong. Three soldiers accompanied six of us prisoners whose prison terms had not expired yet in the trip to the delta. For days our junk was going downstream on Da River and crossing many dangerous rapids, large and small. At Hoa Binh, where we switched to an automobile for the trip to Hanoi, I devised a way to escape and discussed it with X and H, whose houses were in Hanoi: the escorting soldiers were invited to eat a good meal in one of those houses first and the next day the group would go to Hoa Lo prison. Since it involved eating a good meal, the soldiers accepted the invitation right away. We went to X's home at Cua Dong Street. While the family was killing some chickens and cooking many dishes for the guests, which smelled so delicious, and the soldiers were drinking beer and talking, I excused myself by saying I had to go to the bathroom. My knapsack and hat were left where the soldiers sat. I touched the pocket of my shirt and knew the forged identification card and money were in there; feeling reassured, I walked toward the rear of the house, rushed out of it, approached the area underneath the bridge and quickly fled!

I went looking for the familiar connections to get in touch with the party. Although I had been in many places and a lot of people had known that I had just escaped from prison, because I did not have any letter of introduction from the prison party organization I was not assigned any task to perform. I felt very sad. But I could not confide in anyone about the great undertaking.

To prepare for a new stage of revolutionary activities I was able to communicate with the party and disguised myself as a monk. I went to Quan Su Pagoda and learned from the books, which I had bought, how to be a monk and then came "to be under the protection of Buddha" in Bot Xuyen Pagoda in My Duc District, Ha Dong Province.

From then on the pagoda became a meeting place. We were discussing the ways to develop the movement for national salvation, such as getting military training, distributing leaflets and preparing for anything necessary to seize the right opportunity to launch an uprising. We further extended the base for the Viet Minh. As the masses supported us, our training and regular work became extremely busy. But I became more and more impatient: although there had been an organization and a movement, how would we find a way to communicate with the Central Committee!

The time was early in 1943. One day, as I was working in the garden of the pagoda with a hoe, I saw a man quite a distance away, who held an umbrella; wore a Vietnamese dress made of gauze-like material, a pair of dirty-looking trousers, a turban on his head; and had a limp as he walked toward me. I

was very glad as I right away recognized him as Tu (Hoang Quoc Viet). I threw the hoe down, ran toward him to greet him. As we embraced each other, our eyes were filled with tears. Viet consoled me: "There was some difficulty, but the party has known well your life full of activities. Le Liem, who came back from Son La prison, has made a detailed report on you." I was so elated as what I had kept to myself now became a reality.

After that meeting, the Tonkin Regional VCP Committee assigned me activities in the areas of Ha Dong, Phuc Yen, Bac Ninh and Hung Yen to take care of along with Nguyen Van Tran, who had just escaped from Son La prison, and under the direct leadership of the Central Committee, especially Truong Chinh, who is our current party general secretary.

The movement was growing quickly. To have a tool for wider and deeper activities, we received directives about publishing a newspaper to be named LAO DONG and used to proselyte workers. We were worrying so much, but Nguyen Van Tran gave us encouragement and showed us the work to be done. I gladly started the work. As I was doing my job in hundreds of different installations, wherever I was I always used propaganda and education to try to build up and develop the movement; sought the opinions of workers and farmers; tried to memorize them and then recounted them for Ha Ke Tan, Le Quoc Than, Nguyen Van Tran, etc. to write into news items and articles to be printed in LAO DONG. They considered me a vocal journalist. In addition to the newspaper, we also sought ways to print leaflets and slogans in order to direct the movement. We agreed with one another to meet after any trips in order to make reports, to observe the situation, to lead the movement and to suggest the directions for getting news and articles for the forthcoming issues. At that time, the contents of the newspaper were aimed at denouncing the French and Japanese imperialists and colonialists and their lackeys, and urging workers to go on strike to demand pay raises, reduction of work hours and tax cuts.

All activities from the Central Committee to the Regional VCP Committee were done through a liaison woman whose name was Nguyen Thi Ky. In addition to her liaison task, she often brought to us such materials as ink, paper and stone plates for printing the newspaper and other leaflets by the lithographic process. The girl, who had a beautiful look and fair skin, wore a dark brown dress and occasionally a scarf, or braided her hair in a bun, carried a pair of baskets containing newspapers and leaflets covered by vegetables and fruits. She was one of the persons who carried them to different localities. Whenever we met her, we received new directives about making preparations for the general uprising. That liaison girl and comrade later became my life-long companion.

In the 40 years that quickly have passed I have gone through many types of work, and today I have been transferred to the task of leading and building the army. Every time I remembered the propaganda and journalistic work I did in those days of its infancy, I always felt encouraged and happy. A tabloid-size newspaper printed on the lithographic stone, a leaflet and a slogan made and distributed to the masses had the great effects of encouraging them to join the struggle.

I wish that the comrades who work for LAO DONG today try to learn, to train themselves, to remain close to the movement and to have a thorough knowledge of the workers' aspirations so as to continue the proud traditions of the newspaper of our worker class and trade union organization.

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